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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

CONTESTING GRAY'S SEAT.

Referred to a Committee.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK.

EDUCATIONAL

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 8, 1872.

SENATE.

CONTESTING GRAY'S SEAT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, rose to a question of privilege and presented a petition contesting the seat of Henry W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth district.

Mr. STRANG immediately offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition to pre del a petition of certain citizens of Philadelphia contesting the seat of H. W. Gray as Senator from the Fourth district, be referred to the General Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether under existing laws the same can be received, and what disposition can be made of the same, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to add "and that the committee report to-morrow."

Mr. BILLINGFELT said the general terms of this resolution met with his approbation; yet there were a few words in it to which he objected—"whether the same can be received." Would it not be better to strike those words out? These words rather look as if we did not know exactly what we were doing.

Mr. STRANG said the object was to submit to the committee the question as to what disposition ought to be made of this petition; whether under existing laws we can take action on it. The resolution contemplated nothing more; but if the phraseology was objectionable, he would consent to striking out the words referred to.

Mr. WHITE said good taste forbade any remark on his part as a member of the Judiciary General Committee as to what is the opinion of the committee might be; but he could assure the gentleman that no one should be prejudiced in that way, because of the time. He did not think it possible to do justice to all the questions and report to-morrow. He would say, however, that the report would be made as soon as possible.

Mr. BUCKALEW said his motion was exactly in accordance with what was done last year in the Dechert case.

At the suggestion of his Republican friends, Mr. WHITE said the Senator was in error. It was not the next day. It was to report on the Monday following, and the resolution had been offered on Thursday.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by substituting to report as soon as practicable.

Mr. GRAHAM said he could speak for his side of the Chamber when he declared that they did not ask for time for any wrong purpose. If the committee should report a month hence, no advantage, he would promise, would be taken of that fact.

Mr. WALLACE said that whilst he conceded the fairness of the Senator from Allegheny, there was a clause in the constitution which demanded that this petition should be considered within five days.

Mr. GRAHAM disclaimed any desire to excite partisan feeling on the subject. The case of last winter was not analogous to this. The petition of 1871 was presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. WHITE that the report of the committee be presented as soon as practicable, the yeas and nays resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Davis (Phila.), Fitch, Graham, Gray, Humphreys, Mumma, Strang, Warfel, Weakley and White—all Republicans, 13.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Buckalew, Collins, Crawford, Davis (Berks), Dechert, Findley, McSherry, Nagle, Petriken, Purman, Randall and Wallace—all Democrats, except Allen, Republican, 14.

Mr. DELAMATER, being paired, as were others not voting, declined to vote, on the ground that this was a party question.

Mr. ALLEN moved to amend by adding to report on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock; subsequently changed it to twelve o'clock Monday noon, which was agreed to by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. DILL (Dem.) observed that last year when a similar course of action was taken in the case of Dechert, it was very severely denounced by the Republican side. He should vote against this resolution because there was not an allegation in it in reference to anything that might arise in the petition.

Mr. BILLINGFELT urged patience, believing that it would thus be settled satisfactorily. He did not believe this was a case similar to that of Lyndell vs. Dechert. He had not known that Mr. McClure would contest this seat till this morning, whereas the law says such petitions must be presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election. Now, it was plain to everybody that this petition could not be presented within the time prescribed by the act of Assembly; and whilst there were many differences of opinion, no one could complain if the matter was referred to a committee. The report would be merely advisory, and the Senate could do as it pleased. He did not know of any Senator who would deny the contestant this right to a contest. If we have a law, let us apply the law to this case. If we have no law, it is our duty to enact one by which we can determine this question and mete out justice to all parties concerned.

The resolution, as modified by Mr. Billingfelt's suggestion, and as amended by Mr. Allen, was then passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. BROOKE, in consideration of the importance of the subject, moved to add two members to the committee [Agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Strang and Purman. The Judiciary Committee, as formed to consider the resolution, is as follows: Chairman: Mr. White, of Indiana, Republican; Messrs. Mumma, of Dauphin, Republican; Fitch, of Susquehanna, Republican; Davis, of Berks, Democrat; Wallace, of Clearfield Democrat; Strang, of Tioga, Republican; and Purman, of Greene, Democrat.

Attorney General Brewster and Amos Briggs, of Philadelphia, are Gray's counsel. Louis W. Hall and others are McClure's. The only question that the committee will entertain is, whether, legally, a Contesting Committee can be drawn at this stage of the proceedings. Arguments of counsel will be heard to-morrow evening.

THE LIBEL BILL.

The libel bill was again postponed.

DRAWING IN SCHOOLS.

The Senate bill requiring drawing to be taught in the public schools was passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill incorporating the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Passed.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. SANNER called up his bill authorizing a site on the Capital grounds for a monument.

The bill of the State Teachers' Association in memory of the founders of the common school system was passed.

The bill for a triennial enumeration of children of school age was passed.

The bill increasing the length of the school term was passed to a second reading.

—The coroner's jury sitting on the bodies of the killed by the railroad accident near Alton, Illinois, on Wednesday, returned a verdict that death was caused by the criminal negligence of Frederick Baker, conductor of the freight train, as principal, and Patrick Halphe, engineer, as accessory.

—H. W. Terrer, a lawyer of Philadelphia, has disappeared, leaving liabilities amounting to $75,000.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 35. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

CONGRESS.

The Amnesty Bill.

Revenue Seizures—Redemption of Three Per Cent. Certificates—New Territory—Refunding of Dividend Tax—Educationa'.

WASHINGTON, February 8.

SENATE.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Mr. CARPENTER presented a memorial from merchants of Wisconsin, complaining of hardships and injustices arising under the administration of the revenue laws, and said that the evils complained of, especially seizures, were very grievous, and ought to be promptly corrected.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a similar memorial from merchants of Chicago. He fully concurred in Mr. Carpenter's remarks, but thought Congress ought to do more than merely correct the evils arising from seizures.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that the memorial also embraced appointments and removals from office.

Mr. EDMUNDS reminded the Senate that there was another side of the question of seizures. The Government, in protecting importers, must give the officers the right to make seizures.

Mr. HAMLIN took the same view.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a similar memorial.

In response to a question from Mr. Morrill (Vt.) as to the manner of obtaining signatures, Mr. ANTHONY replied that a young man had told him that he had received so much a day for carrying memorials around and getting signatures.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. SUMNER reported favorably a bill to establish a semi-monthly mail service on the Chinese route, with double subsidy.

REDEMPTION OF THREE PER CENTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem three millions a month of three per cent. certificates.

NAVIGATION.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill giving the Secretary of War full control over the navigation of channel and water courses, excavations across bars, &c.

NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported Mr. Ramsey's bill to establish the territory of Ojibway, with an amendment changing the name of the proposed territory to Pembina. It is to consist of that portion of Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parellel.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEBT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to prevent an increase of the debt of the District of Columbia. The bill declares the District four million loan act of 1871 as an act authorizing the issue of six hundred thousand dollars in favor of the Piedmont Railroad.

AMENDING COURT RECORDS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to amend the records of the United States courts in the Northern district of Illinois was passed.

Section 1 authorizes that the notice required by the act of March 3d, 1871, relating to the records of United States courts, be given to non-residents by publication for nine successive weeks in some newspaper to be designated by the court.

Section 2 directs the District Attorney and Judges of courts to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records; provides that the compensation of clerks shall not exceed $12,000, nor that of the United States District Attorney $6,000.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Chicago Relief bill; but Mr. CARPENTER announced that he wished to speak upon it.

Mr. LOGAN did not pass the motion.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) spoke in opposition to Mr. Sumner's pending amendment to the supplementary civil rights bill. He thought the provision to guard against a denial of rights by inns or common carriers was unnecessary, because any citizen can recover in a civil suit in such cases. The bill proposed, also, control and regulate the public. He warned the Senate that the people would not submit to Federal interference with their schools.

Mr. FERRY continued: But, after all, the great objection to the bill was the principle on which it had been justified in the Senate. That principle was that by the adoption of the three most recent Constitutional amendments, our old system of government has been subverted. The Senators might attempt to stop short of this, but their reasoning necessarily led to give the Federal Government complete and unlimited authority to take the place of the State government and enact laws for the protection of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens which are now protected by State laws. If these three amendments to the Constitution meant all that Mr. Sumner and the supporters of this bill argued for them, God help us; for the foundations of civil liberty were stricken away from under us, and our fall was only a question of time.

Mr. KELLEY argued against Sumner's amendment as unnecessary for protection of the rights to which it relates, as likely to cause great hardships in its application and as unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his consent given yesterday to the striking out of the seventh section repealing or annulling all laws discriminating against any person on the ground of color.

The pending motion was to strike out this section. Lost—yeas 25, nays 33.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out all reference to churches.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would vote against this and every other amendment to the Sumner bill, in order to make it as obnoxious as possible, and thereby secure its rejection. He was in favor of amnesty and against all amendments designed, like this one, to defeat the pending amnesty bill.

Mr. SUMNER said he could not consent to the amendment proposed by Mr. Frelinghuysen. This supplementary civil rights bill was simply a proposition to apply to all incorporated associations the great principles of our Government, and he thought it as necessary that it should apply to churches as to other public places.

Mr. THURMAN said that as he had no hope of the bill being so changed as to enable him to vote for it, he took no interest in perfecting it. I would therefore vote against all amendments.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN said he would vote for the amendment with the hope that it would be strengthened by leaving out churches, although he thought it ought to apply to them too.

Mr. WILSON said he would vote for this amendment for the same reason—to strengthen the civil rights bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. Wilson that he had promised to vote against all amendments to the amnesty bill.

Mr. WILSON replied that that remark was made before Christmas, when the bill of amnesty hoped to get it passed before the holiday recess.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would vote for the amendment, for the purpose of strengthening parts of the Sumner bill.

Mr. ANTHONY said the amendment must be made, if the bill was to have his vote; because he would not vote to put the first law upon the statute book which would interfere with religion. He would never vote for a law to punish any church for closing its doors against any person for any reason, good or bad. That was a matter which concerns only the members of that church, in which the law had no right whatever to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would vote for this amendment; and if it prevailed, he would move to strike out the fourth section, enforcing the right of colored men to sit as jurors.

Mr. CORBETT took the same position as Mr. Anthony.

Mr. MORTON argued that a general provision prohibiting discrimination against any one on the ground of color, prohibits the rejection of colored men as jurors, and denounced the laws excluding men from the jury box as the worst kind of class legislation.

Mr. VICKERS moved to strike out all relating to schools, and argued that the reason for omitting churches and cemeteries from the bill applied with equal force to schools.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's amendment was then adopted; yeas 39, nays 23.

Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike out the fourth section in relation to jurors. Lost—ayes 12, nays 42.

Mr. COLE moved to substitute *citizen* for *person* in the fifth section.

Mr. TRUMBULL denounced this as an attempt to discriminate against foreigners residing here, including those who intended to become citizens. He supposed the object of Mr. Cole in offering this amendment was to exclude Chinamen from the provisions of the bill, but, as we had provided that Hottentots and Pagans might become citizens, there was no good reason for excluding peaceful, intelligent Asiatics.

Mr. Trumbull also charged that opponents of amnesty were voting for the amendments for the purpose of defeating the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON said he had supposed there was great anxiety on the part of the friends of amnesty to pass the pending bill, but he now saw he had been mistaken, therefore he moved to adjourn. The motion was carried and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, reported on the Pennsylvania case of Ceasna against Myers, that Myers was entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

REFUNDING DIVIDEND TAX.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate bill refunding the 2½ per cent. dividend tax of bankers, insurance companies, &c., for the last five months, was tabled, on account of a constitutional question involved in the Senate's originating such measure.

An original bill to the same effect was introduced by Mr. DAWES. Referred.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

Consideration of the educational bill was resumed.

The Republicans voting against the bill were Messrs. Beatty, Bingham, Clarke (N. Y.), Cotton, Dickey, Houghton, Killinger, L. Myers, Negley, Orr (Penna.), Peck, Sargent, Stoughton, Waldron and Wilson (Ohio).

The Democrats voting for the bill were Messrs. Kerr, Potter, Slocum, Storms, and Townsend (New York).

After several votes, a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Burchard's substitute was tabled—yeas 111, nays 96. All other pending substitutes were also rejected. The bill, as amended, was passed—yeas 115, nays 98.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The members proceeded to draw for seats, after which the House adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

PITTSBURGH.

THERE is at present more blast furnace machinery being constructed in Pittsburgh than ever before at one time—enough apparently to keep builders at work for months to come.

JAMES WOOD & Co., are about to put in at their Eagle Rolling Mill a 31,000 lb. double steam punch, to punch fish bars. The order is now in the hands of Lewis Rossiter, and will before long be in condition to bear inspection.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS will within a few days begin the erection of ten furnaces at their Allegheny Iron Works—eight puddling and two heating furnaces. They will also at the same time put in a new 10 inch train of rolls, with engine to drive it.

A FIFTY horse power Bolman boiler was not long since put into a flouring mill at Massillon, Ohio, by the Messrs. Dennis' large double flue boiler. So far it has been run with one-half the fuel required by the other boiler, and is giving the best of satisfaction.

THE foundries and machine shops of Pittsburgh, are generally speaking, too crowded with work. The machine shops are ordering more tools. The home shops cannot supply tools fast enough, and they must be purchased in the east. And the eastern market cannot supply special orders in three or four months.

AS WE have previously asserted, the necessity of having furnaces and mills consolidated is becoming more and more felt. While mills are mere purchasers of pig iron they find themselves embarrassed with every change in price, and sometimes find the inconvenience, expense and uncertainty very unbusiness like.

A STEADY advance of forge iron is looked for, by all the Pittsburgh mills, until it reaches present rates of foundry iron ($45 per ton) and in anticipation of this event large purchases of stock have been made. All the mills in Pittsburgh are stocked with sufficient orders to meet their capacity for some time to come.

BEAVER FALLS.

THE Brighton Paper Mills were established in 1849, and after passing through several changes fell into the hands of Frazier, Metzger & Co., the present proprietors, some four years ago. They run on glass, carpet, baling, lining and roofing papers largely, combining the materials of straw and rags to suit their purposes.

THE stove foundry of Messrs A. F. Wolf & Co. has lately been enlarged and another wing of 50x100 feet is about to be added to the casting room, making one of the most complete stove foundries in the west. The hollow ware made by this firm is considered to be of superior quality, and is in good demand by the Western trade.

A PITTSBURGH firm is arranging for the lease of three blast furnaces and a rolling mill at Mt. Savage, Md., with the intention of putting them to work in the spring. It is proposed to put all the furnaces in blast, and to run the puddling furnaces in the mill, but not to operate the rolls, the object being to get the iron ready for their mill in Pittsburgh.

THE Beaver Falls Glass Company is under the superintendency and management of Messrs. W. F. Modes and J. R. Eakin. They are extensively engaged in the manufacture of druggists' glass ware, black bottles and fruit jars. They are now prepared to supply in large quantities the Mason's Improved Fruit Jar. This jar is an old favorite with the trade, and as there are but few makers of them in this country these works will be put to a severe test to meet the demand. The Beaver Falls Glass Company is rapidly gaining in favor with the trade.

THE Western File Works are owned by Messrs. Blake & Fessenden. They now employ over 100 hands, and have recently added to the machinery of the works, greatly increasing their capacity, which was rendered necessary by the pressing orders and the increasing popularity of their goods. This is probably the largest file manufactory in the world, and the enviable reputation of their work must secure a continued demand for all the files they can turn out. There are over 400 different styles of files made in these works. Their round saddle file is one of the most perfect tools ever made.

THE Economy Works, of Messrs. Myers & Armor, is now manufacturing fifty dozen shovels and spades per day. The reliability of the goods turned out by this firm is well known and acknowledged by the trade. Their shovels and spades have been put to the severest tests have come off second to none in this country. The pressure of orders which now puts their works to their best efforts shows how well their wares are appreciated. Before the superior advantages of Beaver Falls as a manufacturing town were fully known this firm had obtained an excellent name for their shovels and spades, in their old works in Pittsburgh.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says: "A party of Pittsburghers make the following proposition to the merchants and property holders of Uniontown, viz: They agree to come here and put up and operate in our midst, a rolling mill and nail manufactory, provided the merchants and property holders of Uniontown will give them five acres of land on the railroad, and loan them fifty thousand dollars, from five to ten years, for which they will pay at the rate of six per cent. and give a lien on the property as security. Here is a chance for our capitalists to not only make a good and safe investment at home, but also build up the town and enhance the value of their property."

THE Emerson Saw Works, Messrs. Emerson, Ford & Co., proprietors, are just about to commence work. The Emerson patent wood and stone cutting saws will be the specialty of these works, though the various saws in use by the trade will be manufactured by them. All who use saws or deal in them are familiar with the Emerson saws, and there are thousands of mill owners scattered from Maine to California, who will be glad to know where to order the Emerson saws made under his own supervision, with the improvements he is ever adding to his work. The recent patents granted to Mr. Emerson are among the most valuable ever taken out on saws.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

American Commerce.

HOW IT IS TO BE REVIVED.

The Educational Fund.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BILL.

Chinese Indemnity Fund.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Spirits and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1872.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The bill presented by Secretary Boutwell before the House Committee on Commerce to day as his means for aiding the maritime interests of the United States, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a bounty of not more than ten dollars per ton, to be paid each year for a period of five years, for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than one thousand tons each; the bounties to be paid not exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, nor for more than 100,000 tons in any one year; said vessels to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade. The Secretary shall give public notice that proposals will be received for the construction of 50,000 tons upon the Atlantic coast, 25,000 tons upon the great lakes and Mississippi river, and 25,000 tons upon the Pacific coast The vessels shall be first class, and be constructed after such plans, models and specifications as shall have been first approved by the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, and the Government may at any time purchase or charter said vessels, or require them to carry mails between the United States and any foreign country; and payment shall be made therefor of any such sums as shall be ascertained and determined by five disinterested persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and two by the owner or owners of any vessel that may be so taken or employed; the Secretary of the Navy may detail officers in the navy not above the rank of Lieutenant, to serve as second officer, or officer of an inferior position on board of any vessel that may be built under authority of the first section of this act, and upon the request of the owner of any such vessel he may detail an officer of the navy to serve as commanding officer, consistent with the public interests. There shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon any iron steamship vessel of not less than four hundred tons burden hereafter launched and finished, and to be employed exclusively in foreign trade, including trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, the sum of eight dollars for each and every ton of registered tonnage of such vessel. There shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon every first class sailing vessel of not less than 2,000 tons burden hereafter launched and finished, and authorized to engage not more than three months in one calendar year in the coasting trade of the United States, the sum of six dollars for each ton of registered tonnage of any such vessel. If the owner of any vessel on which bounty shall have been paid shall desire to have such vessel enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, such authority may be granted by the Secretary of the Treasury upon repayment of the amount originally paid by the Government, after making a deduction of ten per cent. for each year that such vessel may have been in service; provided that at least fifty per cent. of the amount originally paid shall be refunded to the Government.

For a period of five years there shall be allowed and paid to the owner or owners of any vessel engaged in the cod or mackerel fishery upon the Atlantic Ocean or its coast, the sum of six dollars per ton of registered tonnage of such vessel, provided that no payment shall be made on account of any vessel that has not been so employed for at least four months of the callender year.

Vessels of the United States employed in foreign trade or in fisheries may purchase ship stores, supplies of all outfits, not including articles for the repair or running of such vessels in bond, without the payment of duties, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Boutwell supported the bill in a speech of nearly an hour's duration. He was followed by Secretary Robeson, who confirmed the statements of Boutwell in regard to the great importance of the merchant marine as a means of naval defense in time of war, especially for the purpose of engaging as privateers.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the education bill as it passed the House to day:

Section 1st provides that the net proceeds of public lands are forever set apart for the education of the people; nothing in the act to limit the power of Congress over the public lands, or interfere with the granting of bounty lands nor with the homestead act.

Section 2nd provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each year the net cash proceeds of sales of public lands.

Section 3d provides the manner in which the funds are to be invested.

Section 4th provides for an apportionment of the fund to the various States and territories; for the first ten years a distribution to be made according to the ratio of illiteracy irrespective of population.

Section 5th provides when and under what circumstances the first distribution shall be made.

Section 6th provides that a certain portion of the fund received be expended at the discretion of the Legislature for the instruction of teachers for common schools.

Section 7th states the conditions under which each State and territory will be entitled to receive its share of every apportionment after the first year.

Section 8th provides that the Commissioner of Education shall decide what States and territories are entitled to receive an apportionment and what amounts; but no moneys belonging to any State or territory, under this act, shall be withheld for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white children and colored children, or refused to organize a system of mixed schools.

Section 9th provides for the distribution of the fund by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in each State, territory and district; the amount so apportioned shall be applied solely to the payment of teachers' wages.

Section 10th provides the manner in which apportionments shall be drawn from the United States Treasury.

Section 11th provides penalties for any misapplication or embezzlement of the funds.

Section 12th provides that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses against the provisions of this act.

Section 13th provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to affect in any manner existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to States upon their admission into the Union of five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands within their respective limits.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Information derived from an official source warrants a denial of the genuineness of the recently published alleged correspondence between General Schenck and Secretary Fish relative to the Treaty of Washington and dated the 5th instant. It bears no resemblance whatever to the original telegram.

The statement that an official dispatch was received from General Schenck on Monday, the 5th instant, announcing the substance of Lord Granville's note, is pronounced untrue. On this statement a charge is made that members of the administration have been guilty of deception and misleading the public; but no cable dispatch of any kind has been received from Gen. Schenck since Monday.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The Committee on Ways and Means today had a close conference on the subject of spirits and tobacco. Although they have not positively come to a conclusion, there is a probability that they will agree on a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco, and so amend the law as to consolidate the stamps of distillers, and make provision to remove the present obstructions so as to facilitate the exportation of spirits, in accordance with the petition of manufacturers of Illinois, Ohio and other States.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer off the south Atlantic coast will probably move north-eastward on Friday along the Gulf stream; north-east winds with cloud and rain continue on the immediate coast from North Carolina to eastern Virginia; northerly winds and clearing weather prevail from Texas to Alabama; the low barometer in Missouri valley extend eastward, with southerly winds and possibly rain; an area of partially cloudy and clear weather with light winds will probably extend from the lower lakes north-eastward over the St. Lawrence valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to night.

CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

James Brooks presented a memorial from the Committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting, asking for the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund to educate the Chinese by American interpreters, and to facilitate diplomatic and commercial intercourse with China. The fund now amounts to over $420,000, which the memorialists desire to be expended in the education of the Chinese.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Up to the 5th instant the sums awarded to Americans by the Joint United States and Mexican Commission amounted to $575,000. The amount claimed in the aggregate was $11,500,000. The awards to Mexicans amounted to only $30,000, aggregate claimed, $18,000,000.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriation has the army bill ready to report. If the House were ready to receive them, they could report the remaining general appropriation bills next week. These are for sundry civil expenses, deficiencies, West Point, and for fortifications.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day had under consideration the nomination of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary of State, but came to no conclusion.

A PITTSBURGHER APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Thos. K. Cree, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, *vice* Vincent Collyer, resigned.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, February 6th, 1872.

A NEW PARTY SHOULD HAVE NEW IDEAS.

The Jefferson Liberal Republican Convention, so-called, which is to be supplemented by the Cincinnati convention, has adopted a platform which contains not a single political idea. It is an admixture of Republican and Democratic principles, in which, however, the latter greatly predominate.

Republican Principles.—Civil Service Reform, Reduction of Taxation, Tariff Reform, punishment of public officers who abuse their trust.

Democratic Principles.—Office to Jeff Davis and other incompetent rebels; a Free Trade Tariff, State Rights—which would virtually place the colored man and the northern loyalists beyond the pale of protection by the Federal Government, and give the Ku-Klux license to kill at will—a general denunciation of the Administration.

Now all those who hold to these principles need no new party; there is one already on hand—the regular Democratic—and the cheap vaneering which these pseudo Republicans intend to give it, will deceive no one not willingly deceived.

Schurz is a man of very great ability, but of an inferior rank. He is not a man of affirmative ideas—he is unable to devise anything new—but he is pre-eminently able to destroy and pick flaws in existing things. These men have their uses—but the sober and considerate judgment of the American is likely to stand by the Government until it is affirmatively shown that they can do better.

THE ENGLISH GROWL ABOUT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The official world is somewhat amazed at the course of the English press, for the Government cannot conceive it possible that England should endeavor to repudiate a treaty simply because extravagant claims (in its judgment) are submitted to a Board of Arbitration. Why not convince the Board of the incorrectness of said claims, and have the jury reduce the damages? While it is certain that we shall never obtain *more* than we claim, it is quite likely we shall not receive all to which we are justly entitled; but the idea that England should try to back out simply on account of the formidable contents of a lawyer's brief would make it the laughing stock of the world.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

Ex Senator Hendricks of Indiana, Ex Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania, and other magnates of the Democratic party, are now in Washington holding a meeting, for what purpose could not be learned, but the idea is entertained that they will agree on a uniform tax of twenty-four cents on tobacco, and so amend the law as to consolidate the stamps of distillers, and make provision to remove the present obstructions so as to facilitate the exportation of spirits, in accordance with the petition of manufacturers of Illinois, Ohio and other States.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND COMMON LAW.

Senator Sumner appears still determined to press his civil rights amendments upon the amnesty bill without making such changes as will protect the common law rights of property. The more this subject is presented, the more it seems impossible to enforce the civil rights of any body by such extreme measures. The late speeches of Senators Carpenter and Sumner in the Senate appear to have produced no very practical impression upon the nation. While Mr. Carpenter is willing to go quite as far as the limits of the Constitution will allow, and even to get out upon the very verge of unconstitutionality, this does not satisfy Mr. Sumner, who growls at every Republican who does not believe in the India rubber elasticity of the Declaration of Independence to stretch over and embrace every constitutional difficulty in the social equality problem. It seems to me that if the Government gives to the negro a right of action in all cases where a white man now possesses it against interference with his right of being conveyed by common carriers and entertained at traveler's inns under proper penalties, this ought to be sufficient at least for the present. The penalties of these proposed amendments are so out of all proportion to the offense, as popularly understood, that the conviction and punishment of white persons under such laws at the suit of colored people in the Southern States, would not only make martyrs of them, but would increase and intensify the prejudice against all the black race, and especially against those who advocate or attempt the use of such means to force from the unwilling what they *esteem*, however improperly, social equality. If we attempt to go further apparently a single step—the step we do but fail in the efforts, while all safe and sure progress is attained only by regular steps, proportioned to the existing condition of things. We cannot ignore existing facts in society though they be evils. If they can only be overcome step by step, we must accommodate ourselves to them or fail to progress.

LATEST TREATY MOVEMENTS.

A resolution was submitted in the House to-day, calling on the Secretary of State for any information in his possession regarding the supposed intention of Great Britain to repudiate any portion of the Treaty of Washington. The object is to allay fears and prevent excitement which appears to be without foundation. In this connection the New York papers yesterday contained a hoax in the form of a pretended letter of Queen Victoria to the Parliament. Everything is serene here on the subject, despite the efforts of certain parties to get up a furore over the threats of the English press not to abide by the terms of the treaty in the hearing before the Geneva Arbitration Board.

BRITISH BARBARITY.

Dispatches from Calcutta inform us that Commissioner Cowen has ordered fifty of the Kooka mutineers to be blown from the mouths of cannons. This is the same Colonial policy which England has so long practiced to the horror of all Christendom and the universal protest against a similar brutal order executed on the Sepoys during their rebellion. If the weakness of England is so great as is manifested by such terrible extremities, we will soon see the natives driving the English from their shores.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE CLAIM.

The claim of Mrs. Robt. E. Lee against the Government for payment of the value of the Arlington estate, now used as national cemetery, is likely to make another stir in Congress, as it will shortly be considered by the Judiciary Committee. It is alleged that there is irregularity in the sale and the title to the property—being bid off for $26,900, but only $92, the amount of tax due, being paid for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Ransom was in the lobby of the Senate yesterday. It is uncertain what will be the result of his application for admission to the Senate. His credentials were referred to the committee on elections yesterday, and after this it is doubtful what action the Senate will take on the report in favor of General Abbott.

AGATE.

PETITIONS OF THE WORKING MEN.

We make the following extracts from the recent speech of the Hon. J. W. Killinger in Congress on the occasion of his presenting memorials, numerously signed by the workingmen of the country, against any change in the tariff laws that will work an injury to the labor and capital, the bone and sinew of the nation. We commend his remarks to the thoughtful attention of all our readers.

Take off the tax on coffee, tea and such articles as are not produced in the United States, and all internal revenue can be abolished except that derived from whisky and tobacco. Let the British and other foreign manufacturers pay for the privilege of selling goods in this country, and in this way sufficient revenue will be raised, with that on the above named articles, to meet every possible demand on the government. Under our present tariff laws we are importing as high as FIVE MILLIONS of foreign goods per week; what will it be if a reduction of duty is ordered? Mr. Killinger spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I have sought the floor at this time in order that I might bring to the notice of the House and the country a subject of great importance to my constituents. That subject is indicated and forcibly stated in the numerous memorials which I have presented during the the last week. The memorialists state they are for the most part, iron-workers, which designation includes mechanics, skilled laborers, and others engaged in the manufacture of iron, iron machinery, and the various branches of industry of which metal forms a component part. They respectfully remonstrate against any change in the existing revenue laws which shall reduce or abolish the duties upon such articles as are successfully produced in this country.

In thus presenting the subject to the consideration of Congress, the working artisans of this district have exercised a right common to every American citizen, and are entitled to respectful consideration. These men represent a class of persons who in a large degree are the producers of our national wealth, and are the kind of men upon whom rests finally a great share of the burdens of national taxation. Their hands are brown with honest toil, their brows are moist with the sweat of honest labor, and I desire to suggest that they are as much entitled to a hearing here and in the committee-rooms of Congress as the hired emissaries of British free trade and the paid agents of importers and monopolists.

It has been frequently urged as an objection to the present revenue system that it was calculated to enrich capital and foster monopolies, while it oppressed the laboring men and impoverished honest industry. Now, sir, these memorialists speak from some practical knowledge on these points, and declare that the basis of their prosperity depends on the maintenance of the protective features in that system. And so far, indeed, as such articles as we are successfully producing in this country are concerned, the results of American labor, ingenuity, and capital, would be little affected by any action on the subject in the American Congress. We ought all to stand together in the recognition of the right of our home industry to protection in the framing of our laws to raise revenue, which was accorded to it in the first act passed by the First Congress of the United States, and approved by the first President, George Washington.

To the workingmen, whether in iron or any other branch of industry, this is a question of the first importance, involving as it does their wages, their very subsistence, their daily bread. Plenty of work and fair wages go hand in hand with a prosperous condition of affairs in the country. Scarcity of work and low wages are the certain results of panic, financial derangements, and free trade. No one need suppose that they are mere mud-sills, and unable to comprehend this question, it is true they have not very generally learned the elementary principles of their political economy in the schools and reviews. Their knowledge of the subject is eminently practical, and their experience has been dearly purchased. They are for the most part well informed and intelligent citizens, and many of their kind are to-day occupying responsible positions in the Government.

The experience of the last two years has also shown that the maintenance of the present rates of duties on iron is to the advantage of consumers as well as those engaged in its production. Two years ago Congress yielded to clamor, and reduced the duty two dollars, which sum was immediately added to the price of the article in the markets of the world, without any corresponding benefit to our consumers in this country. Iron advanced in price, a brisk demand sprang up for it, and the foreign dealer reaped all the advantage. Our home production received a check thereby, and the whole market was unsettled. We need stability in this, as in all other branches of productive industry, and unless we can have it, enterprise is paralyzed, and capital seeks other channels of investment.

We all know that there is a short and decisive way to effect revenue reform without disturbing the protective system and destroying the industrial interests of the country. Abolish at one stroke the whole internal revenue system, so far as the income taxes and stamp duties are concerned, and limit its future operation to the two articles of whisky and tobacco, and you will secure a revenue reform that will meet the unqualified approval of the people. Thus you will not stop the busy hum of industry throughout the land; you will not put out the fires of our furnaces and forges; you will not cover the land with desolation as with a pall.

The memorialists further advocate the repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, and such other articles as are not produced in the United States and enter into general use. This suggestion is in exact accord with the true theory and teachings of the American protective system. No branch of our own industry will be injuriously affected by its adoption, inasmuch as none comes into unequal competition with the foreign articles referred to. To allow such articles, therefore, to come in free of duty, is to cheapen them to our consumers, and does not tend to degrade our laborers to the level of the heathen Chinee or the miserable lazzaroni of continental Europe. A liberal free list, with the abolition of internal revenue taxes, and the maintenance of American industry of all kinds, these are the revenue reforms that I desire to commend to the careful consideration of Congress.

And especially, Mr. Speaker, allow me to impress these views upon the Republican side of the House. We have a President who retains the undiminished confidence of the country, and who, in all probability, will again lead the Republican columns to victory. He stands pledged before the country to the support of the doctrines enunciated in the memorials to which I have addressed these remarks. In an interview with citizens of Pennsylvania this week, reported in yesterday's daily papers, the President is reported as reasserting the doctrine of his last annual message. He said that "articles not produced in this country, and entering into general consumption, should be admitted free of duty, while duties on those articles which come into competition with our own manufactures should not be reduced." I indulge in the hope that the majority side of the House, upon whom rests the responsibility of legislation, will be in entire accord with General Grant on this as well as other important subjects, and that we shall enter upon the canv

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket, and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼.

THE rumored recall of Minister Curtin is authoritatively denied.

THE investigation into the affairs of the late State Agent Evans is progressing, and we are promised a report in a short time.

IT IS barely possible that the English Government, finding the results of its friendship for the rebels during our late war expensive, may not be so prompt hereafter to recognize the belligerency of *pseudo* power.

THE House Naval Committee have agreed to report in favor of the construction of ten new vessels, each to carry ten or more guns of large calibre. From this and other indications we have a significant hint that the Government intends to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from present or future complications.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE has confirmed the nomination of William T. Haines, Esq., formerly connected with the editorial department of this journal, as Commissioner of Customs. The appointment is most an excellent one, as Mr. Haines is a gentleman of fine culture, education and executive ability, long having occupied high place among the leading lawyers of this Commonwealth.

THE *Volksblatt* says: "Nothing better for the American manufacturers could happen, than a war between the United States and England. It would give a tremendous impetus to American industries in general, but especially to the iron industry. We hope, nevertheless, that our country will not have to pay so high a price for the success of its industries, as a war with England would be."

OLD JOHN BURNS, the hero of Gettysburg, who shouldered his musket and fought all day in defense of his home and loved ones when the rebel army stormed and thundered at the gates of that city, is no more. He died at his residence in Adams county, after an illness of several years. His name will often be recalled with pleasurable memory when the story of his gallantry is recited in connection with the terrible fight at Gettysburg.

GOLD in New York and bonds at Frankfort, Germany, have generally been regarded as truthful thermometers to record the true condition of the world's pulse at exciting political periods. Since England has commenced to cut up capers on the Alabama claims and intimate that she is ready to precipitate war upon us, both gold and bonds have preserved their places in the market, showing no effect at all, neither advancing nor declining a half penny. This seems to indicate that the storm is looked upon at home and abroad as somewhat of a tempest in a tea-pot, that promises no particularly great expansion.

THE *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, still pushes forward its favorite, Hon. William Dennison, for the position of candidate for Vice President on the ticket with President Grant. The motion is heartily sustained by many prominent and solid Republican journals, and the favor in which he is generally held must be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Dennison, but we do not attach any great importance to the movement, inasmuch as it seems pretty well settled that our national ticket of 1868 will be the card for 1872. The people want no better candidates than Grant and Colfax, whose re-election is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Dennison can afford to wait awhile for the conspicuous honor to which his friends have nominated him.

THE Butler *Citizen* comes to us with an article marked advocating the formation of a Congressional district of Butler county and that portion of Allegheny lying north of the rivers. It claims that this territory has the requisite population, and adds that the people of Butler do not want to be separated from Allegheny county. By this arrangement that portion of Allegheny county lying south of the rivers would remain a separate district, as at present, although it has a population of at least one hundred and seventy thousand, or thirty-six thousand, more than is needed. This would hardly be fair. We insist upon two Congressional districts in Allegheny county, as we only lack according to the last census about six thousand, and at present our population is fully two hundred and seventy-five thousand, or more than enough to merit two districts.

IF THE Japanese princes, princesses, embassadors and noblemen who are now visiting this country, should happen to be starved to death on the Pacific Railroad, we fear the American reputation for hospitality will suffer damage in the estimation of Orientals. Nevertheless, just now there really seems to be no little danger of such a lamentable catastrophy. We believe the Japanese party is some place between Salt Lake City and Omaha; we know that all the trains between those two places are badly snowed dp, and we hear of some of them being reduced to a diet of crackers and fish, and no superfluity of that. It is certain that the noble gentlemen, if they should survive, will have a deep rooted prejudice against the American overland routes from China and Japan, so perhaps it would be just as well for them all to die before they have a chance to disseminate that prejudice.

SENATOR HARRY WHITE is reported in our special despatches from Harrisburg, as having opposed the amendment of Senator Graham to the libel law of the State, permitting the truth, and the motives of the accused, to be offered in evidence in suits for libel, and to go with other testimony to the jury. We have no knowledge as to the substance of Senator White's remarks on the subject, and we shall be obliged to him for a copy of his speech. We have before stated our views clearly and frankly in reference to the present law, and added that we had a great desire to hear from any one opposed to a just amendment, such an one as we consider this proposition of Senator Graham to be. We shall not rest satisfied with the simple knowledge that Senator White opposed it; but we insist on knowing what he said—what arguments he urged against it. He ought not to withhold these, but on the contrary, should give them openly, so that we, and others who think with us, may have an opportunity to refute them, if we can. This is a matter in which every man, woman and child in the State is interested, and we trust that it will receive a candid and impartial hearing. If it should not, we will know the reason why.

IF THE NEW YORK AGENT of the Associated Press is to be the creature of the unprincipled opposition to President Grant, let him come out over his own signature and say so, but not continue slyly to promulgate base, stale factional lies. Weeks ago a story was circulated concerning the singular conduct of Mr. Kramer, Minister of the United States to the Court of Copenhagen, in trying to read a circular on the Catacazy affair at a dinner given to the diplomatic corps by the German Ambassador. From the very first the story was a fraudulent concoction, and would never have been manufactured had not Mr. Kramer been a relative of President Grant, and had not other parties desired to elevate themselves by upsetting him. When sufficient time had elapsed the story was contradicted from Copenhagen; no such affair had taken place there. To most persons this would have seemed the end, but stuff for telling accusations against the President is so rare an article that these slanderers and maligners were constrained to use the old falsehood over again, although it had been stamped as counterfeit, and therefore yesterday the miserable Copenhagen lie was telegraphed all over the country from New York as a piece of interesting news, a proceeding which we have no hesitation in stigmatizing as infamous.

THE *Post* in commenting on the English-American treaty entanglement, used just such language as we might expect from it since its mania for twisting every circumstance into a text for the abuse of the National Government has so fearfully developed of late as to be regarded wholly incurable. We submit that it is quite mortifying to most people, that while the press of foreign countries universally condemn the show of repudiation made by the British Government on the Alabama claims, that here in American Pittsburgh, we have a journal so lost to patriotism as to pass aside an indignity offered our nation in order to give expression to a string of twaddling abuse of the President. There are times when political differences should be lost sight of entirely in the discussion of matters pertaining to the interests and welfare of the whole people. The present position of England towards the United States should rally the nation as a harmonious unit to sustaining the Administration, and joining in the demand that the Treaty of Washington shall be enforced, and the honor and dignity of both countries left unimpaired. While English statesmen arise in their places in the House of Parliament to denounce what they chose to term the imbecility of their diplomats, and awar l the American Administration the credit of having outgeneraled them, we think the President can afford to laugh at the harmless abuse of the *Post*, at least until it can offer some proof of his "lack of statesmanship."

THE LICENSE LAW.

We have received several private letters on this subject from prominent citizens, representing both the liquor and temperance interests, and so far we have discovered no one, who does not say that the new law is a great improvement over the old one. The principle of treating all citizens alike, which pervades the act, is the correct one, and will find favor with all right thinking persons. The discriminations necessarily made in the past under the old law gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and under the new act every citizen of good character, can obtain a license to sell or manufacture, by paying the fee and giving a bond with security to comply with all the provisions of the law. Throw whatever restrictions may be thought necessary around the business or traffic in liquor, but let them apply to every citizen alike. In this none can feel offended. We have so far heard but one objection to the new law, and that is the restriction placed upon brewers, whereby they are forbidden to sell ale or beer in less quantities than twenty gallons. We are told that the sizes of the ale and beer packages are 31½ gallons for a barrel, 15½ gallons for a half barrel, and quarter and eighth barrels also are used in like proportion. The largest sales are made of half, quarter and eighth barrels, and under the new act these would not be allowed. This would entail a great loss upon the brewers without effecting any good so far as we can see. These smaller packages, of which each brewer has hundreds in use, would be a dead loss to him, as he would no longer be permitted to use them in his trade. This is not right, and we know that it is an oversight on the part of the framers of the bill, which will be corrected when their attention shall be called to it. There is no reason why a brewer may not sell his product, in quantities of five gallons and upwards, and regulate his packages to suit his customers. In the summer time, it is necessary to tap only small packages, as the beer or ale would not keep good a sufficient time, if a barrel of 31½ gallons were opened in ordinary saloons and restaurants. Therefore, we can see where great injustice would be done the dealers in those summer beverages, if not allowed to use small kegs, and we call upon our members in their behalf to remedy this. As we said above this is the only objection that we have heard to the bill as printed, and after it is amended so that the gilded bar rooms of our hotels shall pay a license based upon the amount of their sales, we can see no reason why the bill may not be enacted into a law.

This we believe to be the sense of the community, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, and as the bill does not go into operation until January 1st, 1873, ample time will, in the meantime, be given to review it, and make any changes found to be necessary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have carefully looked through all of our exchanges, and we have not found one that is willing to withdraw our claims for "constructive damages," made recently before the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva. The case seems to be so simple, that it appears to us extraordinary that the British Government seeks to place a different interpretation upon it, than that established and acted upon by our Government. If our claims, no matter how preposterous they may appear, are found to be just and legal by the Arbitrators, they ought to be, and must be paid. If on the contrary they are disapproved by the Board, to whom we have mutually agreed to refer them, we must submit and shall do so with as good grace as we can muster. On this side of the ocean, we deem the Confederate bonds, as wholly outside of this settlement between our Government and the people of Great Britain who invested their money in them, because they bore on their face evidence that they came due and were payable ONLY AFTER the acknowledgment by the United States, of the *independence of the Confederate States*. But should England desire to lay claim for their payment before the Geneva Arbitrators the United States would have no right, and would not attempt, to object to her doing so.

So of any other claims, no matter of how long standing, nor how preposterous and foolish they may appear, that England holds against us as a nation, now is the proper time to ask a settlement and the United States will not object. The language of the treaty made by the Joint High Commission, and afterwards ratified by both Governments is plain and concise on this point. It says "in order to remove and adjust *all complaints and claims*, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims * * * the high contracting parties agree" to a reference to a "tribunal of arbitrators." No exceptions were taken to this language either by the English representatives on the Joint High Commission, or by the Government previous to ratifying the treaty and binding itself to all of its provisions. It comes now with bad grace to say that such and such claims or demands were not intended to be arbitrated, when the words of the treaty are "*all complaints and claims.*" We give below several extracts condensed from the leading American journals, as indicative of the sentiment universally prevailing on this side of the ocean.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The agents of our Government presented our case, including in it all the demands which we had steadily made for five years. We were willing to await the decision of the Board of Arbitration, trusting to their impartiality and the strength of our case. If the decision had been against us we should have submitted loyally. * * * * When our case appeared, there was a week of surly comment which grew at last into violent denunciation. The tempest of vulgar passion culminated yesterday in an uncalled for paragraph in the Throne Address and a foolishly impulsive speech from the Treasury Bench.

What the result of all this will be, it is premature to say. Every day of this causeless excitement in England makes the matter more difficult. It is not probable that our Government will withdraw its case. After Mr. Gladstone's speech yesterday, it will be hard for the British Government to abide by the arbitration. Both sides of Parliament are working so earnestly for victory that neither will take a position which could be called un English. We can only assure our excited cousins that this is a matter which concerns them infinitely more than it does us.

[From the Boston Post.]

So far as any credible intelligence goes, the present bluster in England over the Treaty of Washington is an outside affair, raised by the Tory party to unseat the Gladstone Government. Should the latter choose to imperil the peaceful relations of the two countries rather than risk its hold on power, it may prove to be a triumph more dearly purchased than any yet recorded in the history of political contests. It is preposterous that one of the parties to a solemn treaty should seek to withdraw itself from the agreement before the case has been fairly submitted. The treaty does not preclude the presentation on our side of indirect or consequential damages; but it does provide that the Commission shall pass finally upon them with all other claims, and by that decision both sides have agreed to be bound.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger]

For our part, we are completely at a loss to know how the filing of any claim relating to the adjustment of the "Alabama" depredations, whether that claim be "large" or small, can be considered as outside of "the province of the arbitrators." It may be that some of the claims are untenable; it is possible that some of them may be exorbitant; but with the treaty before us we are entirely unable to see how any of them, if they grow out, or are assumed to grow out, of the acts committed by the Alabama and the other Anglo Rebel cruisers, can be considered as outside of those committed to the arbitrators under the treaty. The rumors of possible war on account of this difference we do not think worthy of serious discussion.

[From the New York Times.]

We knew before that the English people regarded the American claims as unreasonable. But *we* regard the English claims for payment of the Confederate loan by this country as unreasonable. When two nations have differences of this kind, the need of arbitration is felt, provided an amicable settlement of these differences is sought for. If the claims on either side are "preposterous"—to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase—the arbitrators will so decide, and both parties will be bound to submit to the decision. It is useless to refer the case to arbitration unless we consent to refer the *whole* case—and having so consented, it seems a foolish course to withdraw from it. Gen. Grant has resolved to make no modification in our case as it was originally presented, and in doing so he will be supported by the country. As for talk of war, it is too absurd for serious discussion.

[From the New York World.]

If certain parts of the American claim are unexpected and exorbitant, it ought to be presumed that so just and enlightened a body as the Tribunal of Arbitration will disallow whatever is not consistent with high and strict equity. The real basis of the treaty is the sound principle, universally accepted in personal controversies and private litigation, that no party can be permitted to be a judge in its own case. In private litigations, parties always claim whatever they have the least chance of securing, but they nevertheless expect to submit to the decision of the tribunal before which the case is tried. Instead of appealing to the American government to abate its claims, the proper and becoming course for Great Britain would have been to trust its ability to refute, by solid argument, every claim not authorized by the treaty. We therefore think that the wild invectives of the London press are silly and preposterous, and that the Queen's request to the American government to modify its case and retrench its claims is out of character, and unbecoming the dignity of a great nation. If certain parts of the American case are weak and untenable on a fair construction of the treaty, Mr. Gladstone's government should have no difficulty in making this appear by fair argument before an impartial tribunal composed of men of eminent ability and the highest character.

[From the New York Herald.]

We claim no more than the court of arbitration shall declare to be our due; we will accept no less. By this high court, and not by a British rabble or partisan press, must our claims be adjusted. We do not propose to submit to either the bullying of a mob or to the virulent abuse of newspapers. We want our case left to the tribunal of arbitration, as the treaty provides, and there decided. Whatever the decision may be we will submit to it, because we have engaged ourselves to do so. Whatever our transatlantic cousins may think of us, we keep our engagements, pay our debts, and don't permit anybody to dictate to us. If they will remember this, they may save themselves much trouble and money.

[From the Baltimore American.]

It has been suggested that all this outcry is political, and is intended to bring the Gladstone Ministry into disrepute. There has been a very bad "case" made out against England, both as regards her violation of international law and the amount of damages for which she is really responsible, and the Ministry charged with its settlement will necessarily become somewhat odious. The excitement which pervades the newspaper circles seems not to have made its way to the throne, or the tone of her Majesty's speech would have been more belligerent.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

We do not think the people of this country will permit themselves to become excited to war heat over the Alabama claims case. The British press and public seem to be in a perfect ferment, and blow considerably; but that is the nature of John Bull when excited, and we have become so accustomed to his hectoring manner that we pay little attention to it.

[From the New York Standard.]

The London press appear determined to bring about a war between England and this country, and if they continue at the work of slander, in which they are now engaged, long enough, they will accomplish their purpose. We are not a very warlike people; we would rather remain at peace with our kinsfolk across the water; but we must remind them of the fact that human nature has its limit of endurance, and that if they find us give them blows in exchange for insults, they must not be surprised. We think we have faithfully kept our engagements made at Washington last June, and we do not at all fancy being charged with deceit or perfidy.

Nothing is said in the treaty about including one kind of claims and excluding others. It language is as clear as can be.

[From the Rochester N. Y. Chronicle.]

It would be a sorry fact to record of England that, having advanced so far toward settlement—so far that all thought of trouble had been dropped by both the parties in interest—her government, to avoid the final and thoroughly legitimate result of the suit she herself had agreed upon, suddenly refused all her effort for peace on the ground of justice, even to the point of the sword. For this proposed conference is, as President Grant regards it, merely a court. The time for war, if there must be war, is not now, but at the expiration of the conference. To threaten now is a violation of good faith, and [of the honor that usually controls nations as well as individuals. If the English representatives are not fairly treated by the conference they will withdraw from it; but the English people should not be in haste to snub their own noses. The difficulty is, that the matter has become a part of the party politics of England, and the questions at issue are not to be judged upon their own merits at all, but as a matter between the government and the opposition. This is bad, but certainly not bad enough to precipitate a war between the United States and England, the paramount object of the statesmen of both countries above all mere party exigencies, being unquestionably the preservation of peace.

[Extract from Gladstone's speech.]

He said the Treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, to set an example to be followed by other Nations henceforth. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war, and in the lowest depth of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to." [Cheers.]

Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

THE New York *Tribune* says: We suggested, some days ago, that one object of the English clamor might be to influence European public opinion against us, and thus indirectly bear upon the decision of the Arbitrators. If this be so, the attempt has failed. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg severely criticises the violent tone of the English press; and the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna denounces this pretension to make herself at once party and judge. These are two of the most influential journals of Germay and Austria, and may fairly be taken to represent the intelligent thought of Europe upon this sudden and unexpected obstacle opposed by British susceptibility to international peace and harmony.

A special Washington dispatch says that advices from Minister Schenck confirm the statement that the attacks on the Washington Treaty were instigated by the Gladstone Government, to offset the attacks of the Tories to the effect that England was overreached in the Alabama negotiation. Another view indicated by Schenck is, that the English flurry is all gotten up to prejudice the arbitrators against the American case.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE New York *Times* says: A very large number of merchants in this State have joined with a number proportionately as large from twenty-one other States in a petition to Congress, which ought to be, and we doubt not will be, respectfully considered. The petition asks the earliest and most thorough attention of Congress to three subjects, as follows: First, appointments to and removals from public offices, both of which the petitioners say should be made solely with reference to capability, efficiency and honesty, in case of appointments, and the want of them in case of removals; second, the salaries of public officers, which the petitioners aver should be commensurate with the quality of the men required and the duties to be performed, while perquisites and moieties should be abolished, as demoralizing to the service, corrupting to public servants, and pernicious to the business community; and third, the seizure and examination of private books and papers in revenue cases, which the petitioners state are now made in a manner subversive of private rights and unworthy of a free country. This petition is signed by some four hundred and fifty of our leading business firms, including such names as Brown Brothers & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Schultz, Southwick & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., F. D. Morgan & Co., S. B. Chittenden & Co., J. H. Van Nostrand & Co., Wm. Booth, Ball, Black & Co., Tiffany & Co. These are the names of men who represent a powerful interest in the community, and one not at all represented by the ordinary political machinery. The petition is, moreover, in itself so well grounded that Congress will do well to turn its attention promptly to its subject-matter.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: The sudden and unexpected suspension of work on the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad has caused considerable of a panic and quite an excitement in the river section of the county. There are many and various reasons given what has produced the suspension. Some say the Philadelphia and Reading Company leasing the Susquehanna canal, who intend erecting a coal depot at Harve de Grace has something to do with it. Other have it that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have leased the Philadelphia and Baltimore road (which the Pennsylvania Central company wanted), thereby cutting off the Pennsylvania company from having a "clean run" from coal regions to the southern market has stopped the work. These, with numberless other preposterous rumors are set afloat. It is asserted with gretitude that the engineers employed by the company do not make a correct estimate of the work done, and Mr. McFadden is loosing money by the estimate of the company's engineers and he has suspended work in consequence thereof. This report has more plausibility than any other. What ever may be cause of the suspension on the note sent to Peachbottom gave no clue to the cause. It read as follows: "Stop work, discharge the hands this evening, gather up the tools, collect in the bills and we will pay off." The implements of labor are all locked up and the nitroglycerine which lay on the shore below Peachbottom, is safely buried on ex Sheriff Boyd's island.

THE Missouri *Democrat* says: It is very creditable to the German papers that most of them denounce the proposition of Mr. Hecker for the organization of a secret German society, based upon opposition to Sunday laws and temperance laws. Nothing could be more surely calculated to defeat the very object of its own existence than such a "political solidarity," as Governor Brown would phrase it. German Know Nothingism is quite as bad as American Know Nothingism, and we want neither the one nor the other in this country. The attempt to fill the minds of the Germans with the idea that the temperance laws are especially aimed at them and do not interfere with the "liberty or pursuit of happiness" of men of other nationalities, is a piece of base demagoguery. For every dollar spent by the Germans for their favorite tipple, beer and wine, there are, according to the statistics, three or four dollars spent by Americans and Irishmen for other intoxicating beverages, and a temperance law will also be felt in its influence by other nationalities in a much greater degree than by the Germans. We have opposed such legislation, not because of its injurious effects upon any class or nationality, but because of its wrongfulness as to all nationalities. It has been tried nearly everywhere, and has failed nearly everywhere; and we hoped that it had failed so often that the days of its further trial were over. But it seems not.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says: The interests of the American route from China to Europe are endangered, as far as winter travel is concered, by two unfortunate occurrences at the same time. The Pacific Mail Steamship America sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning, without the mails from New York and Europe. The disappointment felt in Japan and China when this steamer arrives with no letters or papers may have a serious influence in favor of the European route both for trade and personal travel. Another steamer, it must be remembered, will not be due for a month after the arrival of this one. The other unfortunate incident is the detention of the entire Japanese Embassy at Salt Lake City. The members are discontented at the delay, as they were assured when they left San Francisco that the road was open. The "letters home" from so many persons of prominent rank will not be in favor of the trans-continental route. Perhaps the steamship can do something to allay the disappointment by sending out their next steamer before the regular time.

WITH the return of peace the arts revive in Paris, and the notabilities of past years again appear upon the scene. Prominent among these is M. Victorien Sardou, whose powers were made evident under the late *regime*, but who blossoms out as an agitator of the most effective sort under the *quasi* Republic. His "Patrie" marked the drama of the closing days of the Empire with a brilliancy equal to that afforded by the reproduction of Victor Hugo's long prohibited plays; and, now that the Empire is past, he is the first to rehabilitate the stage of Paris with pieces wonderfully well adapted to stir the feverish blood of a people ready for anything but stagnation. Sardou's "Le Roi Carotte", is a production well

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Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

There have been quite a number of failures and suspensions in these two cities within the past two weeks; we can call to mind one boot and shoe concern, one retail dry goods house, and three retail groceries. The liabilities, with the exception of the dry goods house, it is true, are not very heavy, but large enough. Some of our Liberty street houses have been caught up pretty well by the failure and suspension of the retail grocers referred to, and it is probable that they will exercise more caution hereafter. However, it seems almost impossible to conduct business of this kind extensively without incurring a good many bad debts, and our provision and produce men and wholesale grocers calculate on being picked up in this way more or less every year. Sometimes they receive 25. or even 50. cents on the dollar, and very often, less.

It is reported that parties will soon arrive at New York from Europe for the purpose of establishing a German bank there, with a capital of forty million thalers. Another project is on foot to establish a German bank with a capital of seven millions, and a number of smaller banks are talked of at New York, with capital stocks ranging from three to eight millions each. The object is understood to be to stimulate the drift of German capital into American securities.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The money market rules steady and easy, the demand about equaling the supply at bank, without any decided change in rates or tone. On call, with Government collateral, the rate is 6@7 per cent., and on other approved collateral 8@10 per cent. Prime sixty and ninety four months' commercial paper is quoted at 6@8 per cent. Paper less favorably known is not in active request, and difficult to negotiate at 12 to 15 per cent. At New York the stringency has abated, and rates range from 5 to 7 per cent. The receipts of currency at the interior are generally fairly met. Business is rather dull."

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s '65	110⅝	U. S. 10-40s	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s '65	110	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	110⅜	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	108⅞	Cy Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 8, 1872.

Gold closed firm at 110⅛@110⅜. Loans from 4 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. The daily clearances were $57,000,000. There were fourteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to about $2,000,000, at from 1.09 50-100 to 1.10. We are informed that $2,000,000 of gold will go on to-day. Money firm at 6 to 7 per cent. Governments opened weak at a decline of ⅛ to ¼ on last night's prices; the market was steady at the close; German bankers were free sellers during the day, and home investors were large buyers of state bonds. The stock market at the close was heavy and declining, and with exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union, prices were about the lowest of the day. There was a rumor on the street, late in the day, that the administration at Washington was willing to settle the Alabama claims for $50,000,000.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 114⅜; 5-20s '62, 110⅝; 5-20s '64, 110; do '65, 110⅛; do new 110⅝; do '67, 111⅛; do '68 111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛; currency 6s, 114.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi 91; Tennessee, old, 65¾; do new 65¼; Virginia, new, 66; do old 56; North Carolina, old, 32½; do new, 16.

RAILROAD STOCKS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 35½; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. 65; American, 74; United States, 68; do 68; Pacific Mail, 57⅝; New York Central, 97; Erie, 92⅜; Erie 90⅝; do preferred, 68; Harlem, 124½; do preferred, 117; Reading, 113; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91⅜; Northwestern, 83⅛; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 104⅞; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 75; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 75½; do preferred, 89; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 118½; do preferred, 124; Ohio & Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. & I. C. 87¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Lake Shore, 90; Panama, 222½; Illinois Central, 138; Union Pacific, 37¾; C. P. bonds, 102; Union, 91¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¼@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Steady but unchanged; $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for good to prime.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades and as the supply is very small prices are well sustained; may be quoted at 25@28 for medium to prime and 30 for choice. Low grades continue dull and in good supply.

BROOM CORN—The inquiry continues moderate and trade is as slow as ever; how ever, it is almost certain that some of the factories will be rubbed to buy before long.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4 cts per lb.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Dull, but unchanged; standard brands, 20½@21 by the car load and 22@3 cts more for small lots.

CHEESE—Continues very firm and a still further advance in prices soon is expected. We continue to quote at 16½@17 for Goshen and 15½@16 for Factory; common Dairy, 14@15½.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted all the way from $10 to $12 per bbl, according to quality.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45 cts; Star, 2

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.50@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.00@5.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½ cts per lb.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and dull and notwithstanding the arrivals are by no means large, prices are barely maintained—25@28 for fresh, most of the operations at 25. Pickled—are dull at a nominal at 17@18.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches: 10@10½ for halves; 8@8½ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 10@10½. Apples, 5½@6 for common to fair and 8@8½ for prime to choice.

FLOUR—Continues firm and a still further advance in prices is anticipated. Good spring extras, $7.50@7.75; choice Minnesota, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75. Country brands red winter wheat, in first hands, $6.70@7.25 according to quality. Rye Flour, is a jobbing way, $5.00. Our New York dispatches continue to report a firm market at that point, and from Cincinnati and Chicago, the advices are of a similar character, though there is an absence of excitement.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for Wheat, and, with a very limited supply and light receipts, prices are firm, though without quotable change. $1.50@1.55 for fair to good red; $1.55@1.60 for prime to choice white, according to quality. Oats firm, with a continued good demand, and we can report no lower, by the car load, than 50@51, and 52@55 in a jobbing way. However, the general feeling seems to be that there will be no further advance for the present, and this is based on the fact that, at present prices, Oats are much higher than Corn. Rye is steady but unchanged; we are reported as selling at 90@95, buying, and 80@81 selling. Corn continues rather slow, and prices are barely maintained; we continue to quote as follows: 75@77 eight cars shelled, in elevator, at 75, bought, if we are not mistaken, to fill a "short" sale. Barley is, if anything, a little firmer, the stock in this market having been considerably reduced within the past few days; we can report a sale of 1,000 bushels of prime western spring at 80.

GROCERIES—The market, in a general way, presents no new features not previously noted. Coffee is firmer, under the influence of the late advices from Rio, while Sugars, Syrups and Molasses are steady but unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 12¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¼; Ex. C, 12¼; C, Yellow, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime 10¾; Good, 10; Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—Fair, to good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@23½. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 28. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 20@26.

SYRUPS—Half-barrels & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lowering's, 60. Dursat's, 65. Sugar drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 45@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 62.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¼; Rangoon, Patna, 9¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Notwithstanding the arrivals since the suspension of navigation have been light, the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and there is not any improvement in prices; sales, by the car load, at $24@27 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL—Is rated is quoted in a jobbing way at 85@87 cts; No. 2, 62@65.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@21 per ton for Bran; $22@23 for Seconds; $24@26 for Middlings, and $42@43 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@2.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Is steady at 13@14 for dressed Chickens, and 16@18 for Turkeys.

POTATOES—The stock, although not large, is fully up to present requirements, and the market is quiet and unchanged; 75@85 cts per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12¾. Dried Beef, 10. Mess Pork, $16.50@17. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10@11.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed is improving slowly, though, as yet, it is by no means active; we quote at $6@6.25 in a jobbing way, at $6.50. The stock of Timothy Seed in this market was increased the other day by the receipt of 100 bags. From $3.75@4.00. Flaxseed is nominal at $1.75@1.80, and the offerings continue very meagre.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

No improvement to note in trade, and, what is worse still, the prospects are not very bright for an early revival: however, it is hoped that the depression which has prevailed since, and even prior to the 1st of the year will tend to cause a good spring and summer business, and it is earnestly desired that these expectations may be realized. Crude is quiet and nominally unchanged: $3.70@4.75 per bbl, at Parker, or $4.20@4.25 delivered here. Refined is quiet and unchanged; sales in Philadelphia, of 500 bbls February at 21¾, and 1,000 bbls 1st half of March at 22¾. April may be quoted nominally at 23¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Macumber T & S to second Stayman	10
Nonpareil O W accountW Stewart	222
Crystal O W account J Bushnell	80
Keystone O W, account J Bushnell	333
National O W, account J Bushnell	462
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	188
Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy	80
Standard O W, account T King	80
Eagle O W account D Wilkins	80
Model O W, account J Bushnell	322
Model O W, account J Bushnell	158
Total	1,916

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. S. R. February 7.

Fawcett, L & S, 204 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Philia.	
J. A. McKee & Son, 264 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philia.	
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 49 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philia.	
H W C Twaddle 160 bbls refined oil to J R Bartlett, New York.	
Kirkpatrick & Co.,	737 bbls.
OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.	
Kirkpatrick & Co., 273 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philia.	
Elkins, B & Co. 50 bbls ref. oil to P A Davis, Philia.	
Total	323 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co.	4	Kloman & Co, ore	1
Dilworth, P & Co, or	1	Zug & Co, ore	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	4		
Total	10		

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & C. R. R.

Lewis, B & D, metal	5	Rogers & Bro, m	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	4	J. Wood, metal	1
Lindsay, McC & Co m	1	Chess S & Co, ore	1
Fgh Fge & I Co, me	2	Nimick & Co., me	5
Brown & Co, metal	2	Zug & Co, metal	1
Total	27		51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter metal	9	J Reamer, metal	3
Lewis, O & P., m	4	J W Caughey metal	2
R. Wister, metal	4	J Moorhead, metal	1
Nimick & Co, metal	4	Hallman & H, metal	1
Total	31		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & P, metal	1		
Hallman & H, metal	1	CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.	
Hallman & H, metal	1		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 8 P. M.—Consols: money, 91¾; account, 91⅞; 5-20s, '62, 91¾; do '65, 91⅛; do '67, 91⅜; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11¾@11¾d. Bread stuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour 26s@27s. Cheese 60s.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton declined; sales 1,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour unchanged, with superfine western and state at $5.50@5.75; good to fancy do $5.80@6.50; good to choice $6.60@7.35; extra St. Louis $6.70@9.50. Corn Meal is unchanged. Whisky dull at 92¢@93c. Wheat heavy; white western $1.70; No 1 Chicago spring in store $1.57. Rye unchanged. Barley dull; Canada West $1.00. Malt unchanged. Corn is shade lower; new western mixed 72@73½c; yellow western 73@75c. Oats lower; western and state 50@52c. Eggs dull and weak at 27@30c. Hay steady; shipping held at $1.30. Hops quiet. Coffee weak; Rio at 19@19½c. Sugar up in the speculative line; fair to good refining 9¾c; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 57c. Rice steady at 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 17¾@17¾c; refined 22¾@23c. Turpentine strong at 79¾@80c. Pork heavy and unchanged. Beef steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at $5.87½@6. Lard quiet; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; middles steady. Lard: No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle steady; western 11@11¾c. Cheese firm 14@16½c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 8.—Cattle: receipts 44; making supply 300 cars against 311 cars last week; market moderately active and firm; prices are nearly higher than last week; sales 828; all Illinois 1,160 to 1,320 lbs., at $5.25@5.75; extra prime Illinois steers 1,540 lbs., at $6.35. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,675; market steady and closing firm; Canada sheep quoted at $5.50@7.00, do lambs $7.25@8.00, according to quality; sales of 270 Canada sheep, 92 lbs., at $7.00@7.75; 570 Ohios, 82 to 93 lbs., $6.75@7.20. Hogs: receipts light; 29 cars delayed, rate at $4.75@5.25. No sales.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Beeves: yesterday and to-day 2,850; market slow for ordinary stock at easier rates; prime steers firm; 8@8¼c for prime; 6¾@7¾c for ordinary to good; nearly all sold; 6 cars fine 8¼@8¾ cwt, Kentucky, at 12¾@13c dressed; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, 7¾c lbs per lb; 1 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, $7.30. Sheep: 2,600 yesterday, and 1,000 to-day; market active at rather better prices, or 7@8¾c; sales 2,500 each helping to sell the sheep; 1 car, 90 lb, State at 7¾c; 1 car Ohio, 90 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car, 74 lbs, Ohio at 7¾c. Hogs: 6,000 to-day, after 26,300 yesterday; prices off, five being worth 5¾@5¾c; dressed 6@7c; western slaughtered 6@6¾c.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, February 8.—The market is strengthening. Cotton goods are in fair demand at improved prices. Whittenton colorados are meeting with good inquiry at 20c for AAA thin; 21c for plaids and stripes; 23½c for narrow plaids and stripes; 25c for extra heavy plaids, and 40c for do stripes. Amoskeag and Stark A heavy brown sheetings have been advanced 1¼c; B do in both hands to 14c; Clara's fine brown wire-twist do are up to 15c; bleached yard-wide do to 19c; Langdon 42-inch bleached muslins 17c; 40-inch do 15½c; Atlantic A heavy brown sheetings are firm at an advance; common 14¾c; do H 16c; do D 15½c; do F 14½c; do P 13½c; do V 12c. Amoskeag A bags are up to 31c; American 35c; Stark 39c; Ontario bags are in active request and again advanced to 40c for A, 40 for B, and 50 for C. Pacific extra brown sheetings 14c; Indian Orchard double weight do 14½c. Indian Orchard and Ward Eiele are firm at 16c, and Hollowell corsetjeans to 14½c; Minnehaha ticks: 35c for yard wide, and 30c for 7-8 do.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat in speculative demand and prices higher; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 $1.24½; No 3 $1.14; seller March $1.25¾. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 45c; seller March 46¾@46¾c; seller April 41¾@ 41¾c. Oats firm; No 2 32¾; rejected 29@29¾c; seller March 32¾c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No 2 rejected 60@63c. Barley quiet and weak; No 2 fall 66c; rejected 60@63c. Mess pork closed dull and heavy; seller March $12.57½@ 12.60. Lard firm at 8@8¼c; seller March 8@ 9¾c. Green bulk meats and boxed meats unchanged. Hogs dull and a shade lower; extreme range $4.00@5.50; bulk of sale at $4.20@4.30. Dressed hogs lower at $4.95 for heavy weights; $5.05 for light weights. Cattle quiet; sales ranged at $3.00@4.25 for butchers cattle, and $4.30@ 6.25c for fair to choice steers. Whisky: sales at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton unsettled; middlings nominally at 22¾@23¼c. Flour scarce and firm; family $7.20@7.35. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.55@1.58. Corn dull and declined to 42c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Oats steady at 40@45c. Barley firm at 70@85c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 86c. Lard firm at 9c. Butter firm at 25c. Cheese firm at 15@16c. Mess pork firm: $13.25 asked. Lard firm; sales of steam at 8¾c; kettle held at 9¾c. Bulk meats firm at 5¾@6¾c; sales of 300,000 pounds of shoulders at 4¾c delivered at 8¾. Louis, buyer last half of March, and 5¾c higher if delivered from first of April. Hogs advanced to $4.40@4.60.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Tobacco active; sales 47 hhds lugs at 4¾@5¾; low to medium 5¾@6¾; leaf 7@10c. Trading firm and tending upward; heavy hemp and flax 14@15c. Cotton dull and declined; middling 22¾c. Flour firm, extra family $5.50. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.55@1.70. Corn: shelled in good demand at 60c. Oats active; prime 53c. Rye firm at 90c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 6¾c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; do clear 8c. Bulk meats in good demand at 1c less than bacon. Hams: sugar-cured 12c; plain 11c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky quiet at 87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Corn dull at 82c Oats dull and lower. Ohio river flour; choice Galena 67c. Pork quiet at $15.75. Bacon dull at 7¾@7¾c and 9@10c; all others unchanged. Cotton market easier; sales 9,000 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 21¾c; middling 22¾c; receipts 3,683 bales; exports to Antwerp 2,076; coastwise 5,845; stock 25,676.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.35¾; No. 2 $1.23¾. Oats firm; No. 2 32¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 41c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1 71c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 fall 60c. Hogs firm at $4.20@4.30. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $12.25.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Wheat dull but unchanged; white Michigan No 1 $1.60; amber Michigan $1.60¾; No 2 red winter $1.40. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 46¾c; low mixed 46c; yellow 47c. Oats dull; No 2 40c. Dressed hogs $4.05.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 8.—Wheat steady and ¾c higher; extra $1.58; amber $1.47. Corn firm; yellow 51½c. Oats steady; mixed 40c. Clover seed dull at $6.00; timothy $3.75@4.00. Hogs $5.25@5.40.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.25@8. Indiana and Ohio $7.25@7.75. Wheat firmer; State and western red $1.57@1.58; amber $1.60 @1.62. Rye firm at 93c. Corn quiet; new yellow 67@68c; mixed western 70c. Oats steady; white 56@56c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Whisky dull at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 8.—Wheat very dull; No 1 red winter held at $1.55; No 2 $1.48@1.49. Corn better at 53c. Oats steady at 44c. Petroleum quiet, steady and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 8.—1 car lumber, South Pitts Planing Mill; 2 cars ice, R G Hemphill; 1 bbl glass, Bakewell, P & Co; 20 bbls paper, C P Mellon & Son; 53 bbls cider, Allen, Wallace & Pollock; 4 bbls fish, Thos McCoy; 40 bbl bbls fish, T C Jenkins & Bro; 10 casks pot ash, Lindsay & Co; 1 car brick, Rodkin, Carnagie & Co; 42 bbls 2 apples, J & W Fairley; 100 bbls flour, H Kaufman; 1 car corn, Kell & Ritchart; 2 bxs eggs, 4 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro; 1 bbl lard, J M Shepard; 94 sks oats, 127 sacks wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 2 cars oats, L Bailey; 1 bbl wine, A Gilsihmer; 30 rolls paper, Pitts Paper Mfg Co; 5 bbls peaches, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, 3 bbls apples, 3 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls cheese, Fred Herman; 36 bbls g apples, John J Bland; 2 bbls butter, Lon. Son & Co; 2 bxs butter, Henry Rea Jr; 2 sks c tails, C Hoveler; 60 bbs cheese, Knox & Orr; 239 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 2 bbls butter, Potter & Sarrick; 26 bbls beans, C Oxnard; 1 car brick, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car tile, Hockmaster; 1 bxs cigars, Coate & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 8.—50 sacks rags, House, H & Co; 9 kegs lard, Shipton & Wallace; 250 bbls, James Caldwell & Co; 1 bbl hay, 1 car oats, Marshall & Campbell; 1 car corn, Snomaker & Co; 1 car staves, Chas Albright; 18 bbls, agents Pittsburgh Reduction; 25 pkgs butter, Lyle, Son & Co; 50 sacks meal, 10 bbls flour, H J McCracken & Bro; 11 bbls butter, 10 bbls grease, 1 bbl tallow, O'Brien; 10 bbls flour, Dilworth & Bros; 1 bbl lard, G W Jonston; 20 bbls spirits, C P Marks & Son; 10 bbls liquor, Jno Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl whisky, Einstein Bro; 1 car spelter, Moorhead & Co; 1 car g hams, J P Hanna & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 8.—1 car wagon, W H McClintock; 12 rolls leather, J H Myers; 1 car oats, Geo Newmeyer; 1 bbl lard, Adams & Knox; 18 pails tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car hay, McCord & Bigby; 276 sks f seed, M Snydam; 13 bgs feed, John Kitchen; 5 bbls and 40 sks flour, J Ward & Son; 9 bbls hides, Woefal & Keefer; 19 sks corn, Graff, H & Co; 1 car hay, Henry Rea Jr; 91 bbls whisky, Fred Overs; 71 bgs feed, M Steel & Son, 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 1 do lard, Robinson; 6 tubs butter, Jno Herbert; 10 bbls sugar cured hams, T H Modlege; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, H Lenz.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 8.—Lodi, 1 bbl wheat; 753 bgs do, Gilmore & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 1 dressed hog, Laing & McKallip; 10 bdls brooms, Voigt, M & Co; 14 bxs eggs, Hamilton & Scott; 1 bag beans, Hay & Co; 10 bbls tallow, J Launbach; 6 hides, J Callery; 4 dressed hogs, 1 bxs eggs, 2 pkgs butter, J C Reid; 1 car hay, Wm Hays & Son; 1 car hay, W Welsh & Co; 1 car hay, S H Grim; 10 bbls and 17 bags beans, 7 bgs dry fruit, Watt, Lane & Co; 2 bbls apples, Mahle, H & Co; 40 bbls cement, W Millar; 1 car lumber, Zinkead & A; 1 do do, John Nanz; 4 cars lumber, Reed Bro.

Through.—2 cars liquor, P Ashbrook; 1 car veneering, E S Wright; 34 slabs marble, Begys & L; 11 pkgs fruit, S Moon; 2 do tobacco, G Oehm; 8 pkgs fruit, Wood & Co; 50 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 1 bx mdse, F H Stewart; 2 do do, J P Dodds; 1 bx do, Hartley & Co; 4 bxs 9 ware, Lauer Bros; 8 do do, Fahnestock & B; 1 bbl tallow, 1 keg do, 1 bx do, Reed & Johnston; 2 bxs cloth, McIntyre & H; 2 bbls sugar, Dilworth Bro; 1 car hay, C B Leech; 10 tons p iron, Hallman & H.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 8.—5 cars railroad iron, F Mc Vernon & D R R Co; 2 tubs butter, A Ackley; 300 doz s handles, Hubbard, S & Co; 6 sks rags, 2 bbls butter, A Gallagher; 1 do do, O Leinenstrikker; 3 do do, J Schall; 5 bbls whisky, 12 pkgs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 44 sks oats, F Altavater; 5 do do C Lehman; 2 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, lot sundries, J Klingensmith; 1 car junk, owner.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County in partition, at No. 218, of January Term, 1870, the sale undersigned trustee will offer at public sale on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of MARCH, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

All that certain lot of ground in Allegheny city, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, containing in front on Franklin street 54 feet, and extending that width northwardly along Fulton street 129 feet 6 inches to an alley, on which is erected a two and a half story Dwelling House, late the property of Christian Fisher, deceased.

The who o will be sold together or in three several parts, as subdivided by the partition, as follows:

No 1—Has a front of 39½ feet on Fulton street, and extends back 129 feet 6 inches to the alley, with the dwelling house thereon.

No. 2—Is a corner lot, fronting 24 feet on Franklin street, and extending back between 90 feet.

No. 3—Has a front of 24 feet on Franklin street, and extends back 90 feet.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on confirmation of sale, subject to a ground rent of $30 per annum, redeemable at $350 00; the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, the interest thereon to be paid semi-annually to Mrs. Annie Fisher and George Fisher, during the life of the survivor. Fisher should die before Annie Fisher, then one half the principal to be paid at his decease, and the other half at the decease of Annie Fisher; but if he should survive her, then the whole principal to be paid to the widow. The purchaser to say for conveyance and stamps.

For further particulars inquire of J. M. Kelso, at 154 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

C. GASBROUCK, Trustee.

January 11, 1872.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—It is the matter of the IRON WORKERS AND MECHANICS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Allegheny City, Pa., for a Charter of Incorporation, at No. 107 of March Term 1872 in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made as aforesaid, and that a Charter will be granted as therein reques ed at the next term of said Court, unless exceptions thereto are filed.

JOSEPH ROSS,

fe2:10-7 Prothonotary

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at No. 643 March Term, 1872 JOHN W. DITHAS presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, seeking to have changed the name of his child Ella Agnes and Elizabeth Hamilton to Samuel T. Kennedy for the reason that Dithridge and Company, have refused and compelled by said Mathias.

All persons whom it may concern are hereby notified and requ ired to appear before the said Court on SATURDAY, February 24th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make their answers and objections.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

fe5:4

NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. THOMAS F. McLaughlin, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly proben ticated to

JOSEPHINE N. McLAUGHLIN,
HENRY C. SCHWARTZ.

ja26:147-MWF

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. ROBINSON, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased. Letters of administration upon said estate have been granted to me, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to me, at No. 114 fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

de28:7th F A. M. BROWN, Administrator.

STEAM HEATING.

Craig Brothers,

129 SECOND AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH

Are prepared to contract for heating with their Ventrivalled apparatus, public or private building by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL and RESIDENCE,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,

With Numerous Private Buildings.

ap28:182-WF

STEAM HEATING

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High or Low Pressure.

Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to

GEO. W. BLAKE,

215 Centre Street, New York.

oct26:d38

PITTSBURGH WIRE WORKS,

Established 1842.

No. 35 Market St.

JAS. R. TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

WOVE WIRE SIEVES,

SAND AND COAL SCREENS.

FENDERS, TRAPS,

CAGES AND WIRE WORK

OF ALL KINDS.

de30:h36

PRODUCE.

40 sacks Prime New Halves Dried Peaches
20 bbls Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
15 bbls Very hole s Halves Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
10 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Medium Beans;
15 kegs Prime New Lard;

In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,

ja15 141 and 143 First avenue.

River Intelligence.

The weather has again moderated and the prospects for an early resumption of navigation are again improving; the wind has got back to the east, the thermometer last evening was two or three degrees above freezing point. However, without rain it will require some time for weather like this to open up the rivers, and then there is no telling but what it may turn cold again within the next forty-eight hours.

The thaw of Monday and Tuesday, has had little or no influence on the river; it was expected then that there would be a slight rise, perhaps a foot or more, but these expectations have not been realized.

We understand that Capt. John W. Anawalt has disposed of his interest in the Wild Duck and barges to the remaining owners, and that his connection with that boat has been severed. Capt. A. is one of our most energetic and accomplished steamboatmen, and will be no easy task to fill his place on the Duck.

There are quite a number of boats destined for this port, but detained at different points below by the low embargo. Among others are the Kate Putnam, at Rochester; Juniata, at Cincinnati, and the Exchange, Esperanza and E. H. Durfee at Evansville. The Durfee, on her arrival here, will, it is understood, load for St. Louis.

No news yet in regard to the award of the Indian supply transportation contract. The matter is now in the hands of the proper authorities at Washington.

The Messenger, for Nashville, Arlington, for Cincinnati and Wild Duck for St. Louis, will depart on the resumption of navigation. The St. Louis special says: The Democratic *mercial says*: The owners of the Henry Ames have declined to charter her to break up the ice gorge being so heavy. The bound for the wharf with cargoes on board are the Arkansas, destined for New Orleans, drawing four and a half feet; the Memphian, for Memphis, drawing four and a half feet; the Colossal, for Ouachita river, has 40 tons on board; the Mollie Moore, for New Orleans freight of the Lucy Bertram, and is drawing four feet; the St. Lake, for Memphis, is about half loaded, and is drawing four feet; the Continental and City of Alton, for New Orleans, are laden with light cargoes; the Ohio Belle is laid up at Belmont, and her crew are in the city.

—Supervising Inspector, John S. Devinney, in reply to the Cincinnati Pilots' Association, as to whether a boat is fully manned when she leaves port with one pilot, in cases where the boat is going on a trip of more than ten hours, says: The committee who had the matter in charge have submitted a substitute for rule 81 of General Rules, which was adopted, as follows: "Every steamer running on a day-night route *only* shall have one first officer of each grade—pilot and engineer—together with a crew sufficient to perform the ordinary duties of the boat."

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: Captain Hiram Hazlett came here from Chicago; Kountz, Spiking and Coulson went to Pittsburgh; Peck to Keokuk; Durfee remained another day in Chicago, and then returned to Sioux City, and Wm. Masse and H. D. Bingo revisited St. Louis. Mr. Spiker, of the Belle Peoria, will probably get the Government contract for Missouri river transport

NEW YORK.

Maritime Reciprocity,

Custom House Investigation — How Some Men Get Rich.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1872.

MARITIME RECIPROCITY.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that General Butler is sure to offer a resolution to repeal our maratime reciprocity laws, and for the enactment of discriminations and duties and a tonnage tax, if Great Britain persists in her present position in reference to the Alabama question. Mr. Butler thinks the United States presented a case which it was agreed not to present.

Senator Sumner says that any recession now on the part of the United States would be bartering American honor and dignity.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

This morning Sergeant at Arms Christie testified that Carr, who was subpoenaed, had left town; had probably gone to New Orleans.

Assistant Weigher Campbell testified that he had no knowledge of any one getting guarantees in his district. Witness occasionally accepted small presents of sugar.

Edward Willis, Assistant Weigher, testified.—About four years ago knew of a foreman making entry of men's names on the pay roll who never did any work.

Question—Did you ever divide your fees for extra service with any one? Answer—[after some hesitation]—Yes; I used to give Perkins, when I was his foreman, two-thirds of the fees and retain one-third.

Q—Does the same arrangement exist now? A—It does.

Q—Have you settled with him in his office for these fees? A—Yes.

Q—Has this affair been kept secret until to-day? A.—It has.

T. G. Phillips, Appointment Clerk in the Custom House, was sworn. He was directed by Senator Howe to prepare a list of applications for appointments made and appointees now in office recommended by New York Senators and the chief of the New York *Tribune*, under collector Grinnell, Murphy and Chester A. Arthur.

A communication was received from W. B. Strange & Brother, complaining that the strong arm of the law was used to compel importers to pay sixty per cent. on crape; although, after six years' litigation, a case was brought against the Collector resulted in November last in a decision by Judge Woodruff that fifty per cent. was the duty. Referred to the Collector.

At the evening session of the Custom House investigation, Legrange B. Cameron testified that Mr. Mudgett informed him that General Porter was connected with Colonel Leet in the General Order business. This Porter denied; but in another conversation Mudgett repeated the statement, and said Leet had cancelled checks from Bixby, Leet's partner, in his possession.

Mudgett was called, and said he believed what he had stated was correct and believed so still.

DIED.

Lewis Kingsley, Deputy Naval Officer, died yesterday.

An Italian, aged sixty years, died of starvation here on Monday, he being unable to obtain aid from the authorities, to whom he had applied.

HUDSON RIVER UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The Hudson River Unitarian Conference commenced its quarterly session this morning. Dr. Bellows made an address. The reports of the churches show an increase of membership, but the debts were increased by subscription in aid of Chicago sufferers.

MORE SUITS THREATENED.

Henry W. Genet, who has already commenced a suit against Adams, the person who gave information against him before the Grand Jury, threatens to sue others for the same reason.

COMPLAINTS.

The District Attorney's office compl[ains] that the several extens[ions] ... to the Grand Jur[y] ...

... business at Masonic Hall. One hundred presents given away each night. Go and see him.

... George Knight, arrested a few days since on their arrival from England, were to-day discharged on account of their crime, being embezzlement, not coming under the extradition treaty.

COLLISION.

Four persons were badly injured to-day in a horse car by a collision with a runaway team. The car was considerably broken, and one of the runaway horses killed.

ACQUITTED.

James Riggart, a revenue officer, was acquitted to-day in Brooklyn, on a charge of assault, growing out of accidentally shooting a boy while endeavoring to arrest a criminal last October.

UNDERGROUND CONCERT SALOONS.

The keepers of underground concert saloons, recently arrested, were all discharged to-day. The testimony was alleged to be insufficient to convict.

THE INDICTMENTS.

The opinion of Recorder Hackett and many eminent legal gentlemen that the indictments found by the jury against the ring are unconstitutional.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

At Hunter's Point yesterday, three men were fatally burned by the explosion of an oil tank while they were making repairs in a furnace.

MONEY, OR STOP WORK.

The Dock Commission desire one million dollars to continue their works, or stop.

STREET CLEANING.

A street cleaning bill for $124.000 was audited with a deduction of $15,000 for unperformed work.

INDICTMENTS UNSERVED.

Seventeen of the twenty-three indictments submitted last Saturday still remain unserved.

CITY DISBURSEMENTS.

Comptroller Green disbursed $110,000 to-day for firemen, laborers, &c.

SMALL POX.

Nineteen cases of small pox were reported yesterday, and seven deaths.

IOWA.

Death of Ex-Senator Grimes.

BURLINGTON, February 8.—Ex Senator Grimes died at his residence in this city at half-past eight o'clock last evening of heart disease. The first attack came on about two weeks ago while he was in the street, and consisted of a sharp pain in the heart, resulting in nervous prostration. On Tuesday of this week he had three attacks of a like character in close succession. Last evening, about seven o'clock, while conversing with some friends at his home, he was again taken in the same way. This was soon succeeded by a second and third attack, the latter proving fatal at the time above stated. Since his return home from Europe he has been in apparent good health; though he complained occasionally of paralytic symptoms similar to those with which he was prostrated in Washington before his resignation. The heart disease first made its appearance two weeks since. Senator Grimes' father died of the same disease.

TERRIBLE STORM.

SIOUX CITY, February 8.—A. M. Wilcox, who returned from Plymouth county, says that three homestead settlers, living in that county, started with a team for Broken Kettle, for wood. They were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning, when two of the men dug their way into a big snow drift and remained there, while the other proceeded on his way with the team. The men in the snow drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long imprisonment. The man who kept on his way, together with the horses, was found a day or two since frozen to death, near Suttins, some fifteen miles above this city. As far as known, positively eight persons were frozen to death during this storm within a radius of fifteen miles of here. The loss in stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach 500 to 600 horses and cattle.

WISCONSIN.

Steamboat Law Decision.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—The case of the United States vs. steamer Montello, libeled for non-compliance with the law pertaining to steamers plying upon the navigable waters of the United States, has just been decided against the United States in Judge Miller's court here, on the grounds that the Fox River, where the steamer Montello was running, is not public navigable water of the United States, and that the owner of said steamer were not under lawful obligation to have her enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade; nor to have her inspected in compliance with the act of Congress providing for the safety of passengers on board of vessels propelled by steam.

HOME NEWS.

The Ohio River Improvement.

In compliance with the request contained in a circular issued by the Cincinnati "Chamber of Commerce" and the "Board of Trade," received by the Mayor a few days since, that official yesterday appointed the following gentlemen to represent Pittsburgh in the Ohio River Improvement Convention, to convene in Cincinnati on the 20th inst.: Messrs. John F. Davis, R. C. Gray, N. W. Bagley, James L. Bennett, F. B. Jones, H. W. Oliver and Hon. J. K. Moorhead. The names were suggested to the Mayor by prominent river and coal men, as suitable persons to represent this city in that important gathering.

The Central Stock Yards.

It is rumored that the purchase of a part of the Ross farm above Allegheny City, has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The matter has been under consideration for about a year past, but the negotiations it is now said have been brought to a termination, and the preliminaries of the purchase arranged. The company takes two hundred acres but the price has not been made public. It is proposed to remove the stock yards to that point, and use the Penn Railroad to Blairsville for the route for the stock coming from the west and going east. This will relieve the Central part of the stock business between Pittsburgh and Blairsville, and at the same time do away with the annoyance of the cattle yards in that locality. The grounds there will be used for other depots and tracks, necessary now to accomodate the company's increased business.

Public Entertainments.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The third appearance of Mrs. Bernard at the Fifth avenue was much better attended than any previous night of her engagement. The romantic drama of "Rob Roy" was very creditably rendered, and the singing of Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Drayton and Mr. Bernard was most acceptible. The "Rob Roy" of Drayton was unexceptionable. The Francis Osbaldistone of Mr. Bernard was fairly done, but we think his acting and conception of the character is too tame. Mrs. Bernard's fine, especially in the duett with Diana Vernon. (Mrs. Bernard). Mrs. Bernard, as usual charmed us in her perfect acting, and Messrs. Osborne, Meeker, Hotto and Morrison did well, and so did Edwards in acting, but in singing—needs a little more practice. Mrs. Healy, as Helen Macgregor, did full justice to the part —without the dialect—which was all the more agreeable. The remaining members of the company did very well, and if a little more attention was paid to their lines, it would relieve the anxiety of the house, lest there would be a break-down—suggestions which we offer and sincerely hope they will be remedied in the future. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Bernard takes a benefit, on which occasion Messrs. Drayton, Bernard and Mrs. Henri Drayton will appear. The bill is an attractive one—"Pearl of Green," Mrs. Bernard with songs, and the third act of the opera "Trovatore." We hope Mrs. Bernard will receive a benefit as the lady is deservingly entitled to.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—She Canthu brief evening next, Mlle. Aimee, the Queen of Opera Bouffe, will commence an engagement of a three nights' season of French Opera Bouffe at the New Opera House. The following notice we clip from the New York *Times* which is considered very good authority in dramatic circles:

"The debut of Mlle. Aimee at the Grand Opera House last evening assembled a vast and brilliant audience. The opera selected for her introduction to New York was the now familiar "Barbe Bleue" of Offenbach, Mlle. Aimee has taken New York by storm. The announcements of her coming had been modest and carefully worded, and the town was in no way prepared for such an unusual display of personal beauty, combined art in acting and in vocalization, all joined to a voice whose round, full, clear, sympathetic qualities have seldom, very seldom, been equalled by the best Italian primas. It is said that the most perfect of Aimee's performances, in acting and in singing, is the Periciole. However great that may be, it will be hard to convince any one who saw the performance of last evening, that, in the direction of comic opera, talent could be carried any further than Aimee pushed them in her memorable personation of Boulotte last evening. So played, Barbe Bleue will probaby run one hundred nights." See advertisement in Amusement column.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Sothern had another very full house to-night, when he played Lord Dandreary" in Our American Cousin. There seems to be no limit to his amusing the masses that greet him nightly. This evening he takes a benefit, and we conjecture a standing room will be at a premium, judging from the appearance of the box sheet last evening. To-morrow afternoon a grand matinee, and in the evening his last appearance.

CITY HALL.—The Grand Army of the Republic Fair now in progress grows nightly more attractive, and the attendance becomes larger. It is one of the best regulated fairs ever held in the city, and affords varied opportunities for the enjoyment of those who attend. There is no begging done, but all visitors are left to give optionally just what they have a mind to give to advance the good and charitable cause for which the fair is held, viz: The benefit of widows and orphans on the charity roll of the organization. Dinners and suppers are served each day to patronesses than restaurant prices. Refreshment booths, floral temple, [illegible] romantic ... kitchen ...

... Martin, the wizard, is do-

... George Knight, arrested a few days since on their arrival from England, were to-day discharged on account of their crime, being embezzlement, not coming under the extradition treaty.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A Young Girl Outraged and Robbed.

A few days since a young girl arrived in this city from New York, in search of a sister, who, she had understood, was residing here. She is an Alsacian, and had but recently come from the land of her birth. Being an entire stranger in the city, she told her story to, and placed herself under the care of a man whom she had met, and whose respectable appearance and kindly words deluded the unsuspecting girl into confiding to him her history, with the fact that she wore a belt about her person, enclosing one thousand francs, all the money she possessed in the world. The young man persuaded her to go with him to his home, and make it hers for the time being.

On Wednesday last, it appears, the fellow persuaded the girl to go with him for a buggy ride to the suburbs of the city. The weather was beautiful, the sympathetic words and delicate attentions of her companion were entrancing, and ere she was aware of it the precincts of the city were left far behind. Entering a lonely wooded road, some distance from the city limits, the buggy suddenly halted, and two confederates of her partner appeared. She was torn from the carriage, her person outraged, and the belt containing her money taken from her by the three fiends in human flesh, after which she was left to find her way back to the city as best she could. A magistrate was visited, and several officers are now on a sharp lookout for the villains.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

At the four o'clock hearing yesterday afternoon Mayor Blackmore meted out justice in small doses to three common cases, which had been brought to the Central Station house during the day. One of the parties paid a fine of three dollars, and the other two were committed to the tender mercies of Warden Scandret for the next five days.

We mentioned a few days since the fact that there was a cock-pit in St. Clair borough, which was extensively patronized by the "sports" of the South Side. Yesterday complaint was made before Justice Conrad by E. Rees, of John W. Gordon, Esq., and Dennis McLaughlin, and James Busham, charging them with being engaged in cock fighting, on the 21st inst. The parties were arrested by officer Pearson, and brought before the magistrate referred to. After paying the usual fine applicable in such cases, they were discharged.

John Sterling, a colored driver for Campbell's iron mill, in Birmingham, was yesterday cleared before Justice Kirkham, with obstructing the track of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway. The charge was preferred by Wm. Scott, conductor of No. 8, on the line referred to. The accused was mulcted in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Last night, a little before twelve o'clock, Officer Joseph Irwin discovered Georgie Ward lying on the Pleasant Valley street car track, immediately in front of the Custom House, entirely helpless from intoxication. An individual of the male persuasion was also in the immediate vicinity, acting in a very disorderly manner. The officer being obliged to take charge of the woman, the other party escaped before assistance could be procured. Georgie passed the remainder of the night in the Central Station House.

James Hofnagle was before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, yesterday, on a charge of larceny of ladies' overshoes, the property of Robert Corbett, who swore that the accused had locked up, in his stable, a cow and calf which were the property of Corbett's property, and which he refused to give up. Hofnagle claimed the cow had broken into his orchard and did considerable damage to a number of fruit trees, and the owner of the animal refused to make good the loss resulting therefrom. Accused waived a hearing and gave bail for Court.

BREVITIES.

LENT commences next Wednesday.

THE Florences at Beamer's on Monday.

THE city passenger railways are doing a good business.

AIMEE, the queen of Opera Bouffe, at the New Opera House on Thursday evening next.

THE Orphan's Fair netted somewhere in the neighborhood of $13,500—verily a good six weeks' work.

CITY HALL was thronged last night with visitors to the Grand Army of the Republic Fair now being held.

MR. M. S. HECKERT, of Allegheny, has been awarded the contract for making the new Allegheny police uniforms.

THOSE interested will bear in mind that the carriages for Mrs. De Haven's funeral leave Allegheny at eight o'clock this morning, instead of three, as advertised yesterday.

A LARGE manufactory for the purpose of manufacturing water and gas pipes, is about to be established at McKeesport—the Pittsburg company—representing half a million dollars.

A PETITION was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, by Josiah Cohen, acting Trustee for Samuel Werthin, asking Mary Levy, of Allegheny, be committed to Dixmont. The case will be heard on Monday.

THE men Clark, McGregor and Agnew, whom an information was made for forcibly entering a house at Walkers Mills, were arrested yesterday, and held for a hearing before Mayor Blackmore on Monday next.

THE Pittsburgh Art Association have dispatched their General Manager, C. M. Johns, Esq., to the eastern cities to make a selection of new works for the coming exhibition, which promises to prove an exceedingly attractive and interesting one.

REV. FATHER HENRY, Catholic priest of this diocese, late attached to Father Phelan's church (St. Peter's) Allegheny, died on Wednesday at Loretto. He was a zealous and pious clergyman, and his death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

THE woman Annie Purcell, who was arrested on Wednesday night, on a charge of keeping a bawdy house, and taking money from the little girl whose case we mentioned the other day, was brought before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and gave bail for a further hearing to-day.

YESTERDAY afternoon a little girl, while coasting on James street, Third ward, Allegheny, was carried in among the feet of a team of horses which were being driven across the street at the time. The child received severe injuries. The driver repaired to Mayor Callow's office and related the circumstances, but it being pretty evident that he was not at fault, no proceedings were instituted in the matter.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Meeting Last Night—A Large Amount of Business Disposed of—The Appropriation Ordinance—Important Improvements Contemplated—Standing Committee on Sanitary Matters—The Resignation of Controller Porter—An Election to Fill the Vacancy—With Other General Matters of Interest.

Allegheny Councils held a regular monthly meeting last night, and disposed of a large amount of business—generally of a routine character—as will be found by the record of their proceedings herewith given.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by President McBrier, the following members answering to roll call: Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Hilke, Hoffman, Megraw, Mumbert, Snyder, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, Thompson, Wettach, and President McBrier.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. JOHN HUCKESTINE, member elect from the Third ward, who had not been in attendance previously, was called up and sworn in.

Mr. SMITH, petition for sewer on Lacock street, from School to Carry street. Referred.

Also, petition for establishment of new alley in the First ward. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, petition for gas lamp on Anderson street, corner of Stodden alley. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, petition for widening of Middle alley five feet on either side from North Western to Sandusky street. Referred.

Also, petition for appointment of Gas Inspector. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, petition for sewer on Sandusky street. Referred.

Mr. HILKE, proposed Act authorizing the extension of Western avenue, Wood's Run. Referred.

Also, proposed Act for the extension of Federal street to to Perry-ville Pike Road.

Mr. STUART, petition for change of name of Ray (late Locust) street to some other name either Pearl street or Shade avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for paving of Market street. Referred.

Also petition for water pipe on Chestnut street. Referred.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, petition from Mr. C. Coleman, asking for a change of plans of certain lots leased by him from the city. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN presented the report of the viewers on opening of Shelfield street, from Beaver avenue to Allegheny river, which a detailed statement of the damages were made, and the project discouraged by the viewers on the ground that the damage would greatly exceed the benefits. Referred back to Survey Committee with instructions to report an ordinance for appointment of new viewers.

RESIGNATION OF CONTROLLER PORTER.

Mr. THOMPSON offered the resignation of Controller Wm. M. Porter, in which Mr. Porter stated he had been chosen cashier of the Real Estate Bank, and thought the office should be accepted. He returned his thanks to the Councilmen for their courtesy, and fixed March 1st as the time for his retirement.

Mr. RIDDELL hoped the resignation would not be accepted hastily. If Councils refused to accept the resignation Mr. Porter might be induced to withdraw it.

After some discussion on this point, in which some of the members thought that Mr. Porter would *not* withdraw under any consideration, and the intimation being thrown out that the office would be wound, finally the resignation was accepted.

President M'BRIER and Mr. Riddle followed with a few complimentary remarks on the efficiency of the retiring officer, and other business was proceeded with.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the monthly statement of the Controller, showing the following recapitulation.

Salaries	$ 1,802 12
Fire Department	756 81
Printing	1,200 68
Streets	1,949 72
Wharves	30 45
Police	3,586 83
Contingent Fund	569 56
Water Works	6,651 86
Gas	4,423 21
City Property	239 22
Total	$23,180 61

Mr. RIDDLE also presented the report of the Finance Committee, which, after having received a resolution authorizing a warrant for $361,25 for payment of Verner, Watson & Co., for repairing Western avenue. Reference was also made to certain ordinances, which are given below. The report was accepted and resolution passed.

The accompanying papers were taken up and disposed of as follows:

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1872.

The first paper taken up was

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING A CITY, POOR, BUSINESS, AND SEWERAGE TAX FOR THE YEAR 1872, AND ESTABLISHING THE RATES OF WATER RENTS, AND APPROPRIATING THE REVENUES THEREFROM.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the ... Common Councils of ... it is hereby enacted ... that there shall be ... [illegible] ... ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

City taxes	$103,347 00
Business tax	14,000 00
Water rents	115,000 00
Markets	4,000 00
Weigh scales	8,000 00
Wood and bark	496 00
Vehicle license	10,000 00
Board measuring	450 00
Fines and forfeitures	2,400 00
Sale of furniture	2,000 00
Lot regulations	1,350 00
Ground rents	2,404 36
Wharves and landings	5,400 00
Due from various persons	2,875 00
	10,517 84
	$294,300 18

Ordained and enacted into a law this 8th day of February, A.D. 1872.

The ordinance was read three times and passed finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Also, ordinance for the relief of the City Treasurer at $3,500. Chief Engineer of Water Works at $1,400. The ordinance was read three times and passed finally, under a suspension of the rules.

Also, supplement to an act to authorize the city to issue additional water bonds to the amount of $100,000.

The act was approved, and the Clerk notified to so instruct our Representatives at Harrisburg.

Also, draft of an act regulating the loan of unexpended balances of the city to depositories selected by the city from the lowest and best bidders.

Referred to Committee on Finance for further consideration.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, presented their report with accompanying papers, which was disposed of as noted, after the approval of the report.

An ordinance for construction of lateral sewer on Park Way—which was finally passed finally. Ordinance for appointing viewers on grading and repairing of Bidwell street passed finally. Ordinance for the opening of a forty foot street from Lombard to Federal streets; passed finally. Proposed supplement to act of Assembly for improving Troy Hill road—authorizing city to issue bonds for the work. The paper was approved and the Clerk notified to so instruct our representatives at Harrisburg. Profile of grade for High, Filbert and Lager streets. Approved. Profiles of grades of streets on Troy Hill. Approved. Revised report of viewers on opening of Beuna Vista street. Report approved and the view confirmed. Report of viewers on opening of Locust street. Received and ordered to be filed in City Engineer's office.

"SPARE THAT TREE."

Mr. THOMPSON from the Committee on City Property reported a resolution, authorizing the committee to plant [illegible] around all the trees on City Hall square. The committee had proposals, for iron boxes painted and set on locust post foundations, at $5.80 each and proposed to accept the same.

Report adopted and resolution passed.

Mr. SWEENY presented a resolution authorizing the City Engineer to prepare plans of grades for streets in the Ninth ward. Adopted.

Also, a resolution for an ordinance authorizing the straightening of Pine street, Ninth ward. Adopted.

Mr. HUCKESTEINE, a resolution authorizing the Water Committee to ascertain at what price property on Lowry Hill could be obtained for a Water Basin. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the draft of an act for the extension of Federal street, similar to that which had passed the House, but failed to go through the Senate last year. Referred to Street and Survey Committees jointly, to report at next Meeting.

Mr. RIDDLE also offered an ordinance to restore the name of Western avenue. A similar ordinance came in from C. C. endorsed as passed. Mr. Riddle withdrew his paper when S. C. concurred with C. C.

The Chair read a communication in reference to the Cincinnati convention, in which Councils were requested to send delegates.

The communication was received and President of Councils instructed to appoint the representatives from citizens.

Mr. SCHOYER presented a petition and resolution referring the matter of a River Side Park to the Park Commission. Resolution adopted.

Mr. RIDDLE—a resolution instructing City Engineer to lay out streets on Observatory Hill and report profiles. Adopted.

Select Council adjourned to the chamber of Common Council, to meet that body in joint session, for the purpose of electing a City Controller.

After adjournment of the joint session, there being no other business before this branch, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

Council was called to order at half-past seven o'clock by President Slack. The roll was called and the following members found to be present:

Messrs. Altvater, Brown, Baldinger, Cooke, Dexter, Fisher, Grubbs, Gilleland, Gault, Hunker, Hastings, Jones, Knox, McNeill, McDonald, McRoberts, Rigby, Smith, Slack, Stedeford, Tomlinson, Wetch, and Walter.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. BALDINGER offered a petition that the alley in the Seventh ward, from Howard street to East street, be graded. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. KNOX, a petition with reference to the reduction of width of Market street. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Mr. HASTINGS, a remonstrance against the change of the name of Western avenue, from citizens residing on the said thoroughfare. Committee on Streets.

Mr. RIPLEY, a petition from citizens of the Second ward, desiring the refunding of assessment for the opening of Taylor avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets.

In Select Council non-concurred, and laid on the table.

Mr. HUNKER, a petition for the filling in of Allegheny wharf, from the end of the Suspension bridge to the foot of School street. Committee on Allegheny wharf.

Mr. WALTER, petitions for gas lamps, on Canal street, between Chestnut street and Manchester avenue, and on South Canal street, between Chestnut and Sycamore. Gas Committee.

Mr. BOOKE, petition for the grading of Fulton street. Also resolution for gas lamp at Shields street and Allegheny avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. KNOX, petition for an ordinance changing name of South alley to South street. Also, for grading South alley. Committee on Streets.

Mr. STEDEFORD, petition for gas lamps on Second Street. Committee on Gas.

Mr. TOMLINSON, a petition from citizens for gas lamps on Avery and Liberty streets. Gas Committee.

Mr. RIGBY, a resolution for a gas main on Buena vista street. Gas Committee.

Mr. WALTER, petition from Messrs. Huchel and Genet for authority to establish a schindery at Woods Run. Committee on Police.

INTERERTING TO PAWNBROKERS.

Mr. HASTINGS, ordinance authorizing the city to collect license from pawnbrokers, not to exceed $50 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. BOOKE, resolution for flag stone crossing from Third ward square to East Diamond street. Committee on Streets.

Mr. HASTINGS, an ordinance changing name of West Ohio Street to Western avenue, the original name. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. KNOX, Chairman of the Committee on Markets, reported the following receipts during the past month:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets ... $1,553 90
R. F. White, Weighmaster, Second ward Scales ... 412 52
Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster, Diamond Scales ... 317 06
Total ... $2,283 48

Report received and filed.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.

Mr. MCNEILL presented a resolution that all boys and young men acting as apprentices to any trade in the city be admitted to the full use and benefits of the Allegheny Library free of cost.

The resolution was adopted.

CITY PRINTING.

Mr. GILLELAND, from the Committee on Printing, presented a report as follows:

Your Committee on Printing would respectfully report the following resolution, with favorable recommendation:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Water Works for the year 1872 be and is hereby instructed to place lamps as follows:

On High street, three lamps.
On Locust street, seven lamps.
On Overhill street, two lamps.

Received and resolution adopted.

A HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCNEIL from the Special Committee on Board of Health, submitted the following statement:

Total appropriations	$6,000 00
Expenditures up to date	$5,583 85
Bills approved but not paid	278 25 5,862 10
Balance	$137 90

Accompanying the report was a resolution that a standing committee of nine be appointed by Councils to consist of one member of Councils from the Select Committee, said committee to be known as the Committee on Health, and shall have all the powers and perform all duties heretofore belonging to the Board of Health.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. HUNKER offered a resolution instructing the Gas Committee to place three lamps on Pennsylvania avenue. Referred to Committee on Gas.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE FOR FOURTH WARD.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, through Mr. Hastings, its Chairman, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby authorized, in conjunction with the Committee on Fire Engines, to have plans, &c., prepared for a new engine house, and report the same with the cost thereof to Councils; also, authorized to select a more suitable location than that now occupied by the Columbia engine house, and report the same to Councils.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. GRUBBS offered a resolution for a fire plug at Margaret alley and Federal street. Referred to the appropriate committee.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business transacted by Select Council was now presented, the action upon which, excepting where otherwise noted, was concurred in by Common Council.

The resignation of Controller Porter having been received and accepted by S. C., and C. C. concurring.

Mr. HASTINGS moved that Select Council be notified that Common Council is prepared to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing a City Controller. Carried.

The consideration of Select Council business now proceeded, the action of that branch upon every item of which was sanctioned by the Common branch, excepting with reference to the following:

The report of Committee on Fire Engines, from C. C., non-concurred in by S. C., C. C. ordered a further conference, and the Committee of Conference. Messrs. Hastings, Jones and Fisher were appointed on Committee.

On motion, the rule requiring Council to adjourn at ten o'clock—that hour having now arrived—was suspended, in order that the business before Council might be proceeded with.

JOINT SESSION.

Now convened, Presidents McBrier and Slack presiding, for the purpose electing a City Controller.

President MCBRIER stated the object of the meeting, and called for nominations.

Messrs. James Brown and A. N. Burchfield were nominated, when upon motion, the nominations were closed.

The rolls were then called upon the vote, which resulted as follows: Mr. Brown, 34; Mr. Burchfield, 4. Mr. Brown having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected to the office of City Controller, after which, on motion, Council adjourned, sine die.

President SLACK now called Common Council to order.

There being no other business before the body, on motion, adjourn.

Great Closing Out Sale

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Special bargains will be given until the first of February preparatory to taking an account of stock.

Elegant Hamburg Embroideries.
Ladies' Muslin Underga[rments].
Cashmere Scarfs, Silk Scarfs, Ribbons.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Gents' Woolen Shirts. Very cheap.
Gents' Colored Shirts.
Socks, Collars, Suspenders.
Underware very cheap to close out the balance of stock.

N. B.—Not being able to close out by the first of January as desired, I will continue at the Old Stand, 81 Market street, where I will be happy to see all my friends. Thankful for past patronage, I will do all in my power to please all, who may still favor me with their custom.

W. W. MOORHEAD,
81 Market street.

Store Room to be Remodeled—Large Stock Must be Sold—Consisting of dress goods, silks, poplins, alpacas, black Empress, black satins, black merinoes, at your own price, and the goods must all be sold by March 1st, to make improvements. Never was such an opportunity offered before. Go immediately.

The valuable property No. 99 Penn street, and Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, is to be sold at auction on Saturday at 3 o'clock. This property is located in a section of the city that will derive great benefit from the completion of the Pittsburgh bridge of the completion of which there is now but little doubt. C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

The place to buy Marbleized Mantels, good and cheap, is where they are manufactured at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below the Grain Elevator. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where they are made.
MWF&S. W. W. WALLACE.

THE CASE OF IDA STEWART.

A Reputed Brother Appears to Claim Property which He Alleges the Girl was Possessed of at the Time of Her Death.

The case of Ida Stewart—or Bizzie Graham, as her real name is said to have been—whose death, from intemperance, at a house of illfame was published a short time since, has again been brought before the public gaze. It will be remembered that after the death of the unfortunate girl, an inquest was held on the remains by Coroner West, the jury rendering a verdict of death from excessive drinking. It now appears that a man giving his name as Graham, and claiming to be a brother of deceased, has come to the city, and claims that the girl was at her death possessed of $1,100 in money, jewelry, furniture, &c. According to the statements of the alleged brother, he had been told that Coroner West had taken possession of this property. He is said also, to have called upon the Coroner and demanded the articles, but was refused. Now the Coroner makes a statement, the substance of which, in justice to him, we publish. That the girl died on Monday last he was called upon by a man who asked to see his record book. The Coroner complying with the request, the man turned over the leaves of the record until he came to Lizzie Graham's case, the record of which, it is alleged, pronounced false, stating that he had been informed by Dr. Arthurs that there had been certain cuts across the girl's throat produced by a razor. Therefore he left the office, and has not since been seen by Mr. West.

In the only article, the Coroner states, in his possession, belonging to the girl, is a ring which Mr. Reed, the jeweller, pronounced to be worth about $2,00, and this he intends to send her mother. As to the money and other property, Mrs. Bazelle, at whose house the girl died, states that Ida lived with her for a while, after which she left her and went to housekeeping; that she had no money, and got her furniture on credit, and that she had paid but little of the debt. Mrs. Reed, who kept a house of ill-fame where Ida lived, stated that she was a stranger to her, and that she had no money, &c. Mrs. H. says that Ida had [illegible] whatever, except [illegible] where. Inquiry of [illegible] erated the [illegible] hon[illegible]

SHARON, Jan. 31, 1872.

MR. WEST—SIR—As Mrs. John Davidson is not a writer, she wishes me to answer at your request. Miss Lizzie Graham was twenty-two the 25th of last August. She some years ago took a very hard sickness, which affected her brain, and also caused her to have fits quite often. During these paroxysms she was quite hard to govern. About the time a man by the name of John Williams persuaded her that he could cure her if she would go with him. We found it out and persuaded her to stay at home. But his second attempt proved her ruin. She left with him, was gone several years, then came back, telling a very good story. After remaining at home for some time she went to Hubbard to visit an aunt, from whence she slipped off from us again. She came back one year ago, looking well and dressed well. Told us she was finding employment in Shawsis, Scarfs, Cloaks, Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Towels, Black Alpacas, at your prices, as every article in this large and desirable stock must be sold by March 1st, to make improvements.

Business men and capitalists are called to the auction sale of Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, and No. 99 Penn street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, by C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

The only unimproved lots in Allegheny city are offered for sale. For Particulars, see advertisement of Messrs. Cambell & Co., Real Estate Dealers, 108 Fourth avenue.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River not materially changed. The ice remains firm. Clear and pleasant winter weather.

VICKSBURG, February 8.—Up—Gov. Allen, Hot Spring. Cool and clear.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—River falling; 8 and 8 half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Burksville, Cumberland. Departed—Burksville, Upper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Belfast, St. Louis. Weather moderating and clear.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rising slowly. Arrived—Dardanelle, Arkansas river. Departed—St. Joseph, Hickman, Mount City, White river; Belle Lee, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 8.—Weather clear and pleasant, mercury 22 to 37. The ice has retired rapidly. No particular change in the situation. The Fayette is making all efforts to break her way to Henderson.

CAIRO, February 8.—Arrived and departed —Fisk, Paducah packet. The weather was favorable for a break-up to-day. Shawneetown ... 36 at 7 P. M.

LITTLE ROCK, Febru[ary] ... pleasant. The ... at ... and bright; ... mercury 39 at 6

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Cattle: market dull and declined ¼c on tops and ¼c on common grades; sales of 1,000 at 3½@5½c; a few superior sold at the latter figure; very best on sale 5¾@5¾c for medium or good fair quality; 3½@4¾c for ordinary to fair steers, and 2½@3c for cows; receipts 1,589; sales 1,176. Hogs unchanged at 6¾@7c; net market scarcely so firm at the close; receipts 4,810. Good sheep continue in good demand at 5½@5¾c; gross receipts 1,518.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton nominal.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 21¾c.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20 23-32c; net receipts 271 bales; exports coastwise 5 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 53,944 bales.

MOBILE, February 8.—Cotton dull; middlings 22¾c; net receipts 541 bales; exports to Cork, 1,700 bales; Queenstown 1,979 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 47,347 bales.

CHARLESTON, February 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22¾@23½c; net receipts 877 bales; sales 200 bales.

SAVANNAH, February 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22c; net receipts 7,419 bales; sales 1,700 bales; stock 78,585 bales.

SARATOGA
"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
PITTSBURGH DEPOT
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hote

DIED.

WITHERSPOON.—On Thursday afternoon, February 8th, 1872, GEORGIE M., daughter of Rev. J. W. and Annie M. Witherspoon, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The fune